

MPs campaign for a backdated rise in their pay-offs

By ARTHUR LEATHLEY, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

SENIOR MPs are campaigning to secure bigger pay-offs for more than 100 backbenchers and ministers who are expected to lose their seats or retire at the General Election.

A "golden goodbye" payment of up to one year's salary is made to MPs when they retire from the Commons or are defeated at the polls. At present salary levels, many retiring MPs would receive a £34,085 lump sum.

The pay level is expected to be increased — possibly to £45,000 — under new rates to be recommended next month by the Senior Salaries Review Body. However, dozens of MPs fear that if pay rises do not come into effect until January, as is usual, an early election will deprive them of a larger pay-off.

Heavy cross-party pressure, led by Tory knights of the shires on the verge of retirement, is building up for the pay rise to be backdated either to last month or to the date on which the Commons approves the review body report, probably in July. Campaigners argue that Commons pay has slipped so much over recent years that immediate changes are justified.

More important to many retiring MPs is the potential loss of a heavily increased pension that would come into effect if a higher salary is introduced. MPs' pensions are based on the last full year's salary before retirement. Backdating the pay rise could increase the annual pensions of the longest-serving MPs by about £7,000 to £28,000.

One Tory knight preparing for retirement said: "I don't see why I should miss out throughout my retirement just because of an early election. Any pay rise is going to be unpopular, and frankly we'd be better introducing it now than have another set of bad headlines in January, possibly only weeks before an election."

More than 70 MPs have

announced they will step down, and dozens more will lose their seats. "This is really very important to quite a few colleagues at the older end of the party. They don't intend on losing out," said one minister.

Up to 40 MPs are understood to be pressing colleagues to support moves to backdate the rise to April, ensuring that pensions are based on salaries over a longer period.

Sir Terence Higgins, a Tory MP, has led a campaign for higher salaries and is retiring at the election. He said: "It will be for MPs to decide the date

In 1992, 140 MPs shared an estimated pay-out of more than £22 million, as well as additional £500,000 "winding up" allowance to cover the costs of unexpired contracts for staff and office leasing. With record numbers of MPs expected to stand down voluntarily at the next general election, Commons officials expect pay-offs to soar well beyond £4 million.

One front-bench Tory said: "The driving force behind this campaign is greed and there is no thought about the public reaction. We are despised by the public and we would deserve to be if we gave ourselves an early pay increase. We all stood at the last election knowing the pay and there's no reason to change that in this Parliament. We should leave the increase until after the election."

Chris Mullin, a Labour MP who gave evidence to the review body, will be among those demanding smaller pay rises than the expected recommendations. "I will table an amendment calling for pay to be increased at the inflation rate."

John Major called on the review body to investigate MPs' pay and to set up a new formula to replace the recent practice by which Commons salaries have been linked to the pay rises of middle-ranking civil servants. The decision to refer the issue of pay followed widespread complaints from MPs over the 2.7 per cent increase they received in January this year.

Higgins: undecided on timing of the increase

of any increase and it certainly will have a personal effect on those who are planning for their retirement. That is something that MPs will have to think about carefully." He would make up his mind on the issue of timing after seeing the details of the report.

Ministers are wary of an unedifying Commons battle over pay and are keen that the review body recommendations are accepted without arguments between MPs. However, they are braced for a wave of pressure to backdate the pay, particularly if the review body report backs off recommending a starting date.

More than 70 MPs have

MPs receive a year's salary — the first £30,000 of which is tax-free under normal severance rules — if they leave the Commons between the ages of 55 and 64, having served more than 15 years as an MP. The minimum payment of half annual salary — some £17,000 — is made to those aged over 70 having served more than 15 years, or those serving fewer than 10 years.

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Hazel Spence-Young suffered permanent damage when she was attacked

Violence in the classroom is increasing, says victim

By PETER FOSTER

A PRIMARY school teacher

who suffered spinal injuries when she was attacked by a ten-year-old boy in 1989 said classroom violence had become increasingly common.

Hazel Spence-Young, 48, was paralysed down her right side after she was punched on the chin by a pupil at the Frederick Bird school in Hillfields, Coventry.

She said: "In 1989 my case was exceptional, but teachers will tell you that violence is no longer unusual and that the

situation is getting worse."

Ms Spence-Young had barreled the 10-year-old from going to a PE lesson because he had failed to complete his classwork. The boy, who was two to three inches shorter than the 5ft teacher, punched and kicked her as she tried to restrain him in a corridor.

She said: "In the course of the struggle I got walloped very hard two or three times and suffered soft tissue damage, tearing out the nerve roots in my neck. When the scar tissue formed the nerves became trapped, leaving me

in constant pain. On bad days I have to use morphine and will have to wear a neck brace for the rest of my life."

Ms Spence-Young argues that the boy, who had been recognised as violent by educational psychologists, should have been excluded and sent to a special school long before the incident took place. The boy turned the class into a "daily battleground".

She was awarded £52,500 in compensation in March in an out of court settlement from Coventry City Council, which denied liability.

By PETER FOSTER

A HEADMASTER who suspended 24 pupils in a year defended his record yesterday, saying that the disciplinary regime had brought good order to his primary school.

Stephen Williams, headmaster at Goldbeaters Primary in Barnet, northwest London, handed out one-day exclusions to 21 boys and three girls from a total of 384 pupils in 1995-96. The school is in an area of high unemployment where two in five pupils are entitled to free meals.

So far this year, three years after introducing mandatory one-day suspensions for every six detentions a child receives, Mr Williams has suspended only five pupils.

He said the interests of the majority sometimes had to take precedence over the needs of a disruptive minority of children. "Difficult or dangerous children represent 5 per cent of the total school roll but can take up 95 per cent of a teacher's time and energy. You have to weigh that against the needs of the other 29 pupils in a class."

Mr Williams, who has been head of Goldbeaters for 15 years, said modern counselling techniques for difficult pupils placed extra demands on teachers, already coping with a host of other pressures on their time and patience.

"If you look back at old punishment books, you will find the same names occur again and again. Caring pupils probably didn't do much to reform the offenders, but it certainly deterred the other 95 per cent from misbehaving."

Since the late 1970s, the emphasis in schools has been on counselling and behaviour management policies which take a lot more time and effort to implement. These days, in contrast to the 1980s or 1990s, teachers may have to contend with a class full of children from mixed racial and cultural backgrounds, some of whom may not speak English, which further reduces the time available to devote to difficult pupils.

More than 40 per cent of primary school children are in classes of at least 30 pupils, according to government figures published by Labour today. The statistics show a 7 per cent increase in a year, while the numbers in classes of 40 grew even faster. Almost 18,000 primary school pupils were in classes that breached the 40 mark when the Department for Education and Employment did its 1995 census, compared with the previous figure of 14,000.

recent trend towards league tables and statistical evaluation of a school's performance may also lead schools to spend less time on the children who are unlikely to boost their position in the tables. Exclusions must be seen as part of pressure on teachers."

This year Mr Williams has introduced a parallel "reward" scheme which gives bronze, silver and gold certificates for good work and behaviour. He said: "We operate a system of reward and sanctions in which means we write nasty letters to parents when things go wrong, but also give encouragement when children perform well."

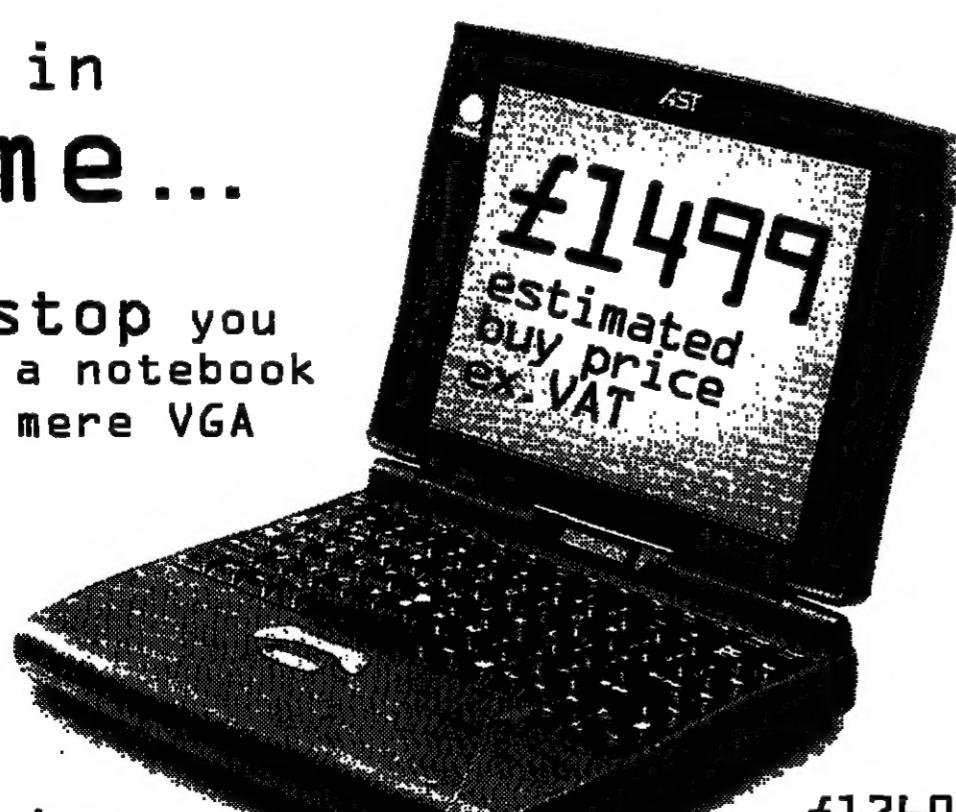
Under the exclusions scheme, parents whose children receive three detentions are asked to come to see the headmaster to discuss their child's problems. "We try to discover whether there is an identifiable pattern in the child's behaviour and get the parents involved."

Children receive the detentions if, for example, they are persistently disruptive, steal other children's property or make racial insults against their classmates. Mr Williams, who has expelled only three children in 15 years, said he did not think the recent level of suspensions excessive: "If the result is good then it is worth it."

Leading article, page 17

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AST COMPUTER

All baby milk formulas contain plastic chemical

By NICK NUTTALL, ENVIRONMENT CORRESPONDENT

THE baby milk formulas at the centre of the current scare are made mainly from cows' milk with some manufactured from the curds and whey and others based on casein, the milk's protein. A small number are also made from soya beans.

The formulas then have vitamins, fats, minerals and other essential elements either added or taken away so that at the final, dried product stage, they allow the ink to be flexible so they stick to wrappers without fracturing and

flaking off. Phthalates have also been put in cellophane, plastic tubing used in industrial plants and plastic storage containers.

Gwynne Lyons, scientific adviser to the Worldwide Fund for Nature, an expert on so-called oestrogen-mimicking chemicals, said yesterday that research in the United States had also detected the chemicals.

The chemicals have been put into special inks used to print on wrappers, labels and other packaging materials.

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مكتبة الأحوال

Hardy pensioner waits far from the movie crowd

By DALYA ALBERGE
AND STEPHEN FARRELL

FILM royalties from a rush of Thomas Hardy adaptations may bring a small windfall to an octogenarian family servant the author never met. In the best Hardy tradition, however, there is no certainty of a happy ending.

Ellen Adams, 83, was a housekeeper and beneficiary of the novelist's sister-in-law and has a share of the film rights. Yesterday, at her retirement flat in the Home Counties, she was modest about her prospects but full of praise for Hardy. Copies of his novels lie on her shelves: "I like them all, I don't read modern books — all those rubbishy love stories. Never."

The story began with the novelist's death in January 1928, when he left a series of wills dividing up his works. A number of copyright went to his childless second wife, Florence. When she died nine years later, the rights benefited her spinster sister, Eva Dugdale, to whom Hardy had uttered his despairing last words: "Eva, what is this?"

Miss Dugdale, a spinster, created a new life for herself in London during the Second World War, becoming matron at the Royal Masonic Hospital in Hammersmith. In 1940, she



Thomas Hardy and his sister-in-law, Eva Dugdale. The novelist's last words were: "Eva, what is this?"

hired Miss Adams, one of the hospital's domestic staff, as housekeeper at her flat in Kensington. The two became inseparable. Miss Dugdale died in 1971, bequeathing Miss Adams £9,000, all her savings and most of her furniture. She also created a trust, granting one-third of the income from her personal estate to "my faithful housekeeper and friend Ellen Adams".

Miss Adams said: "Miss Dugdale was a very nice lady, very kind and very good to me. She was very fond of Mr Hardy and used to talk about him. I was her companion, housekeeper, friend. They

were happy years. She died quietly in my arms."

"I have got an income that Miss Dugdale left me but I don't know what it comes from. I let the bank sort all that kind of thing out."

Miss Adams is unlikely to become wealthy, as the most lucrative Hardy rights, to the novels, were sold to publishers in 1944. All that remains is the rights to adaptations, including films and plays. There are now five possible new Hardy movies. *Jude*, starring Kate Winslet and Christopher Eccleston, was made before recent extended copyright changes came into force. How-

ever, the same team is collaborating on *The Mayor of Casterbridge*, and Channel 4 Films is making *The Woodlanders* with French partners. Negotiations are under way for *Wessex Tales* and *The Return of the Native*.

Conrad Williams, film and television agent at the literary agents Blake Friedmann, said rights figures were usually 2.5 per cent to 3.5 per cent of a film's final budget. Typically they might total £100,000.

However, Richard de Peyer, curator of the Dorset County Museum, which receives the majority of the estate's income, said rights in recent years had brought it just £4,000 a year. "When I heard a year ago that there were four films in prospect I got quite excited, but that is unreal because the copyright period will end in two years. The producers can easily just wait if trustees strike too hard a bargain."

At the solicitors Fawcett and Co, estate trustees Mary Falk also played down talk of big money for Miss Adams. "It would be very nice if it did increase her income enormously, but unfortunately I do not think there is going to be any significant sum. If people can tell me how to get five figures for her, I would love to do so."



A scene from *Jude*, one of the Hardy films made before the recent copyright changes came into effect

Kinnock plans £1,000 road toll for lorries

By JONATHAN PRYNN, TRANSPORT CORRESPONDENT

LORRY drivers could be forced to pay £1,000 a year to use the M25 and other heavily congested motorways under proposals being drawn up by Neil Kinnock, the European Transport Commissioner.

The former Labour leader is pushing for a Europe-wide system of charges for heavy lorries to make them pay for the estimated £200 billion cost of congestion, pollution and accidents they create across the European Union. The proposals have provoked outrage among representatives of Britain's hauliers, who claim

al charge of about £1,000 for routes of environmental sensitivity such as the Brenner Pass between Germany and Austria and heavily congested roads including the M25.

Although member states would not be compelled to introduce the charging system, European officials are convinced it will prove attractive to British politicians wanting to curb the use of heavy lorries on unsuitable roads.

In the longer term the fixed charge vignettes would pave the way for a system of electronic tolling, which Mr Kinnock regards as the best way of controlling traffic growth across the Union.

The proposals, contained in a Green Paper, *Towards Fair and Efficient Pricing in Transport*, are due to be discussed by EU transport ministers next month. Britain will be represented by Sir George Young, the Transport Secretary.

The Green Paper will form the basis of European legislation likely to be introduced next year and coming into force around the turn of the century. Progress in implementing the proposals will be made at a transport forum in November attended by representatives of haulage firms, environmental groups, railway engineers and town planners.

The scheme is part of Mr Kinnock's pan-European strategy for a massive shift from road to rail across Europe over the next 20 years. "We have got to get member states to accept that in transport the old ideas of sovereignty simply get in the way of efficiency, economy, safety and competitiveness," he said.

they are already the most heavily taxed in Europe.

The scheme would be based on the "Eurovignette" system used by five European countries, which requires lorries to display a £1,000 permit giving them access to the motorway network. The system is already in place in Germany, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg and Denmark and is aimed at foreign lorries using those countries' roads en route to other destinations. Mr Kinnock wants the charge to be raised to £2,000 and introduced across the European Union from next year. He is also proposing an extra annual

Coastguards rescue dog in 80ft cliff fall

COASTGUARDS on Orkney have staged a full-scale rescue — to save a Jack Russell terrier stranded at the bottom of a cliff after falling 80ft into the Atlantic.

The dog had scrambled on to a rock ledge and sat shivering until help arrived. A team of auxiliary coastguards put down a winchman who carried it to safety in a rucksack.

The drama unfolded on Sunday on Whitaloo Point, on the northwest corner of the Orkney mainland, where the dog and its owners are on holiday. The dog was chasing rabbits and, in its excitement,

misjudged the edge of the cliff. Alerted by the couple, a local farmer raised the alarm and auxiliary coastguard teams from Kirkwall and Stromness were dispatched.

Ian Morrison, senior watch officer with Pentland Coast guard, said: "The dog had been chasing rabbits which headed for the edge of the cliff and straight down a hole. Unfortunately, the dog continued on its path and plummeted 80ft into the sea.

"When the cliffman got down, it was glad to see him.

"It was in shock and had had enough by that stage."

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Hendron accuses Sinn Fein of sectarianism



By NICHOLAS WATT
CHIEF IRELAND
CORRESPONDENT

A LEADING member of the SDLP launched a scathing attack on Sinn Fein yesterday in the run-up to Thursday's election in Northern Ireland. Joe Hendron, MP for Belfast West, accused the IRA's political wing of being a "sectarian and fascist organisation".

As Dr Hendron was opening divisions among nationalists, David Trimble and the Rev Ian Paisley traded insults over who was the most fit to defend the Union at the all-party talks due to begin on June 10.

Dr Hendron, who is standing against Gerry Adams, the Sinn Fein

president, in West Belfast, underlined growing nationalist anger at the IRA's failure to restore its ceasefire. In an interview to be broadcast tonight on Irish television's *Prime Time*, Dr Hendron says: "Sinn Fein are a sectarian organisation. They make the odd comment about fellow Protestant Irishmen, but basically they are a sectarian, fascist organisation."

Dr Hendron said it was difficult to distinguish between the leaders of Sinn Fein and the IRA. "I believe some Sinn Fein leaders wear two hats... I think most people would accept that as well."

The MP, who won West Belfast from Mr Adams in 1992, said he sometimes felt uncomfortable at his

party's links with Sinn Fein. However, Mr Adams's attempts to secure peace were genuine. He added: "The problem about his organisation, be it Sinn Fein or the IRA, is I don't know who the boss people are."

Dr Hendron's comments will be an embarrassment to John Hume, the SDLP leader, who has staked his political reputation on weaning Sinn Fein and the IRA away from terrorism. However, Mr Hume will also be conscious that the SDLP's links with Sinn Fein have to be cast aside in the electoral battlefield of West Belfast.

The acrimony was matched by among Unionist leaders. Mr Paisley, of the Democratic Unionists, accused Mr Trimble, of the Ulster Unionists, of treachery after the latter agreed

that the Government of Ireland Act of 1920, which partitioned the island, could be up for negotiation.

Mr Trimble dismissed Mr Paisley's comments and said that the 1920 Act had largely been superseded by later legislation. The MP for Upper Bann said he would fight any attempt by nationalists to renegotiate the Act of Union of 1801, which incorporated Ireland within the United Kingdom.

Mr Trimble accused Mr Paisley of weakening Unionism by pushing the Government to introduce a list system for the election. Ulster Unionists believe the Unionist vote will be "shredded" because the system has allowed up to ten Unionist parties to contest some constituencies.

Today, Sir Patrick Mayhew, the

NEWS IN BRIEF

Killer wife goes free from court

A battered wife who killed her drunken husband with a single stab wound hours after she began a divorce action was freed on 18 months' probation at the High Court in Edinburgh. Lord Gill told Margaret Lochrie, 35, a mother of two from Falkirk: "Imprisonment would serve no useful purpose in this case. You need help and support so you can re-establish your life and also, I hope, be a good mother to your teenage daughters."

The court was told that Mrs Lochrie had attempted suicide twice during years of violence. Her husband Edward, 43, had drink and drug problems. The stab wound severed an important vein and he bled to death.

Salmon escape

About 13,000 grown salmon escaped into the sea through a ripped net at a fish farm on the Island of Ronas, near Skye. Last night many were falling prey to marauding seals, but salmon environmental groups were concerned that survivors would spawn with wild salmon, producing genetically inferior stock.

Fear for mother

The missing mother of an abandoned toddler has been named as Sonia Kaur, of Walthamstow, east London. Police said they were worried about her safety. Last Thursday her 18-month-old daughter was found locked in a corridor near a nursery at a university annexe in Aldenham, Hertfordshire.

Irish news

The first edition of a new national Irish evening newspaper appeared yesterday. The *Evening News* cost £1.5 million to launch and has offices in Dublin, but is printed in Birr, Co Offaly, and Ashbourne, Co Meath. It is to be taken by road to Dublin each day, where it will compete with the *Evening Herald*.

Dogs die in fire

About 50 stray dogs died after a mobile home was destroyed by fire at a farm near Alton, Hampshire. An elderly woman living in an adjoining building had taken in the stray dogs. A fire officer said: "Last night she was quite adamant she was going to stay there and find her cat, which has now come back."

Cigarette tips

Durham University wants to hear from 1,000 former smokers on how to stop the habit. Dr Philip Cheung, health studies director, said: "Smokers who have kicked the habit are the ideal people to offer advice." They may telephone 0191 374 2313 from Wednesday, 9am-5pm and 6-8pm.

Price of survival

An unpublished account by an anonymous survivor of the ill-fated British cargo ship *Travessa* sold for £3 times more than expected at auction yesterday. The graphic story of men who survived on just a tobacco tin full of water a day in 1923 fetched £2,645 at Phillips in Bristol.

Porpoise rescued

Firemen used ladders and an airbed to rescue a porpoise stranded on mudflats near Penitrope Dock. The porpoise, which had been stuck for more than four hours, was pulled ashore on the airbed and allowed to recover in an inflatable pool before being released at sea.

This way up

Traffic police who went to the aid of a Reliant Robin driver whose three-wheeler had overturned on the M3 near Winchester, Hampshire, found he had managed to right it himself and drive away. Officers alerted to the accident by reports of traffic jams, are trying to trace the driver.



Gerry Kelly, a Sinn Fein candidate in Thursday's Northern Ireland election, out canvassing for votes in the Ardoyne area of north Belfast

serious thought. He said: "The IRA has shown that it was empirical. We had an 18-month ceasefire, therefore they are open to persuasion."

But he insisted that John Major would have to make clear that there would be serious negotiations which

would not be dominated by the issue of IRA arms. He said: "We have no wish to get into all-party talks that will be about one issue."

With the outcome of today's Anglo-Irish meeting in Dublin being awaited by the IRA, Mr Kelly yesterday called, in

his first radio interview, for greater clarity from London on the structure of the talks if hopes of a renewed ceasefire were to be realised.

He hoped that the meeting between Sir Patrick Mayhew, the Northern Ireland Secretary, and Dick Spring, the

Irish Deputy Prime Minister, would give substance to Mr Major's remarks in a newspaper interview last week that the weapons decommissioning issue would not block all-party talks.

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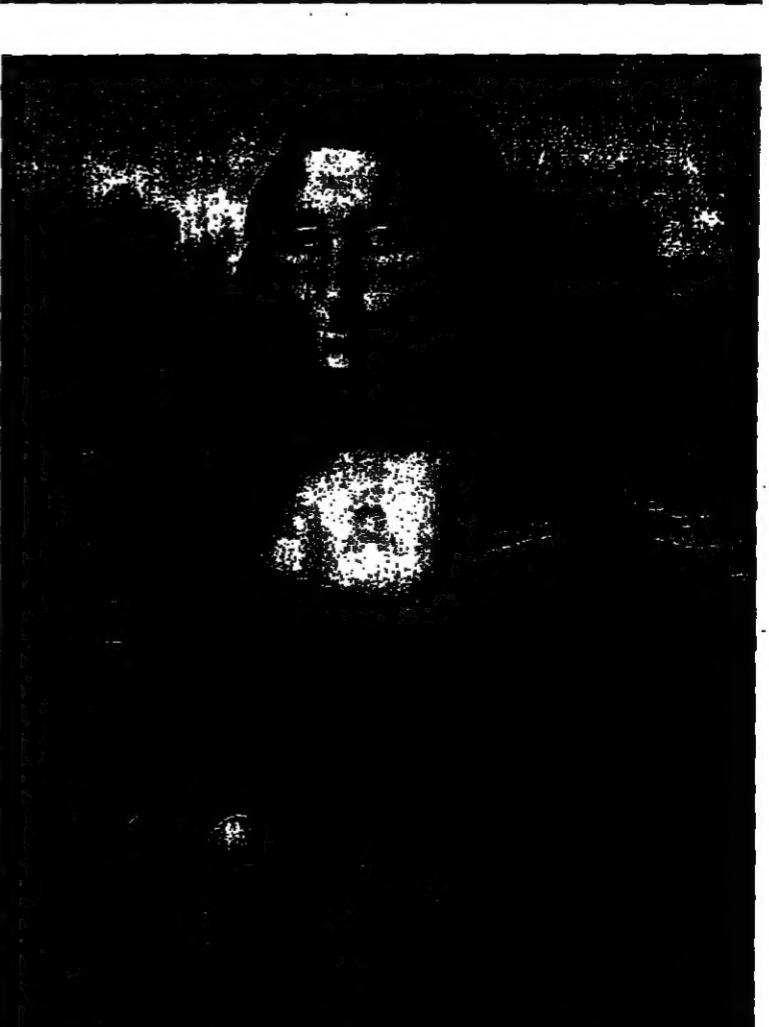
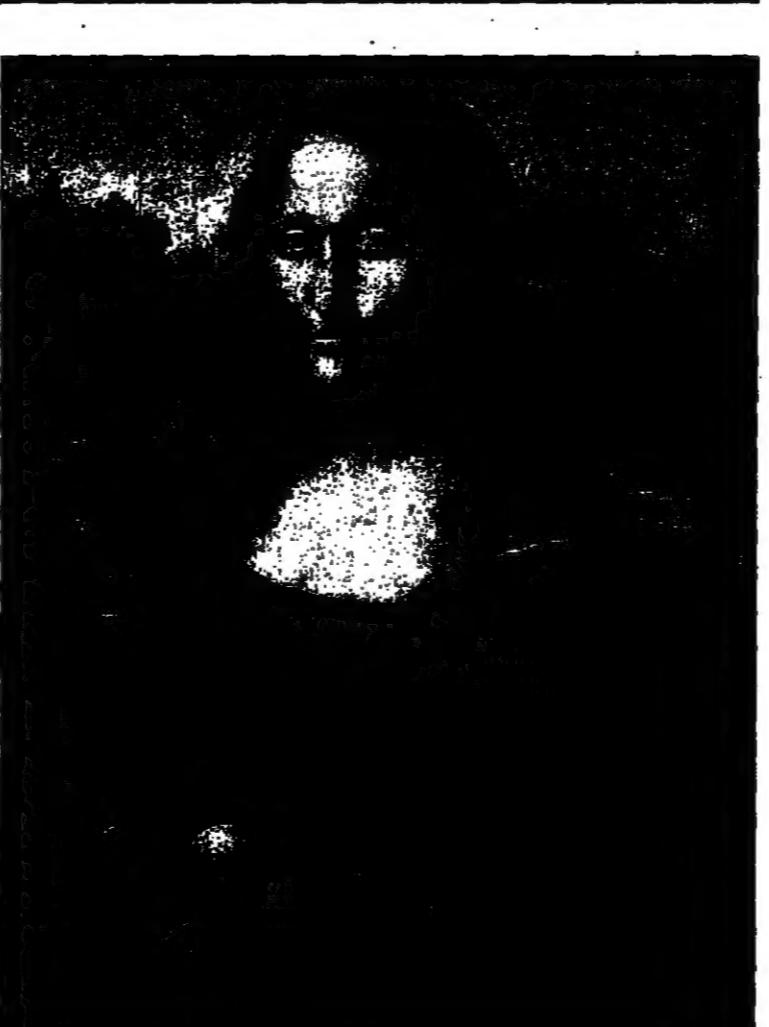
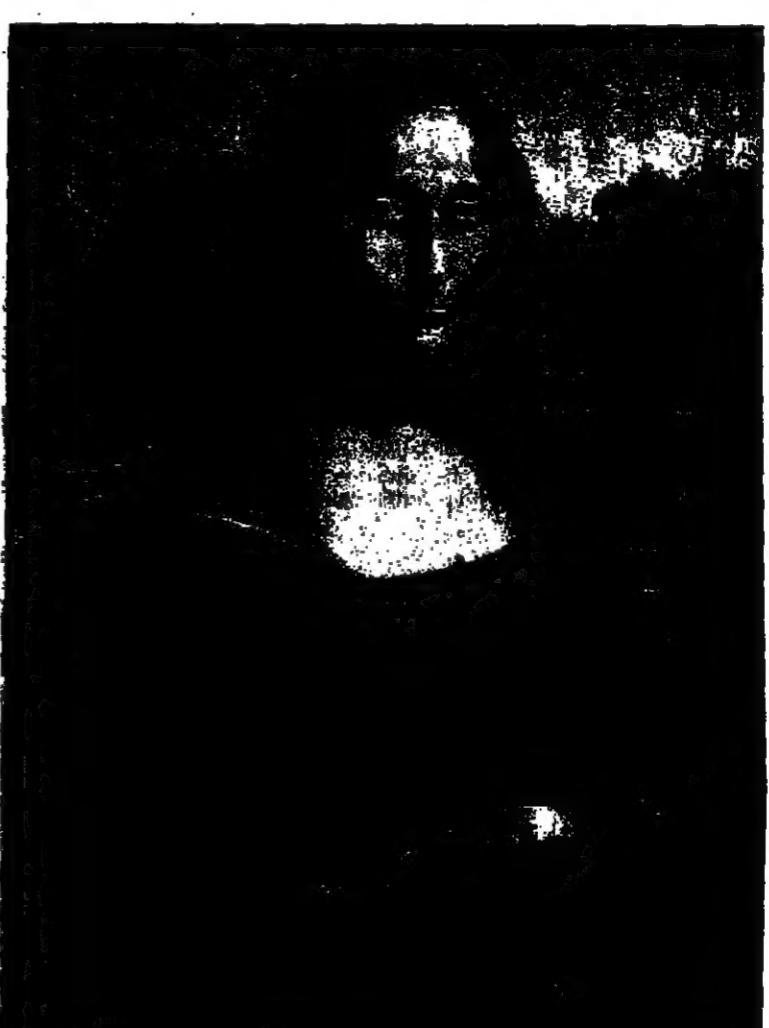
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AY 28 1996

THE TIMES TUESDAY MAY 28 1996

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THE PRINCIPLES OF INFORMATION:



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Police seek wider use of CS sprays after trial run

BY STEWART TENDLER, CRIME CORRESPONDENT

POLICE officers on the beat may soon carry CS sprays as standard equipment, first results from field trials by 16 forces suggest. As chief constables prepare interim reports this week, three months into a six-month pilot scheme, a survey by *The Times* shows that the sprays are being used three times a day.

The latest figures show they have been used 261 times in the 12 weeks and many forces are enthusiastic about their use. The sprays were introduced for several thousand officers in March after calls for better protection for police against assault.

Surrey and Hertfordshire withdrew from the trials expressing doubts about the safety of using CS and at least one other chief constable has privately expressed doubts. The trials show, however, that officers are reporting a drop in injuries and claim the sprays are an effective deterrent.

Police say officers often halt trouble merely by drawing the sprays from their belts and preparing to use them. Forces report a handful of complaints about the use of CS and none reported long-term injury.

One death in London has been linked to the sprays and an investigation was held after allegations that they were used unnecessarily on a coach in Merseyside. Police defended their actions in both cases and the death has been attributed to a heart condition.

Every force issued with the sprays has used them, but the survey shows a wide variation in frequency. While 1,300 Metropolitan officers testing them

have used the sprays 27 times, 110 Cleveland officers have used them 68 times.

Cleveland said that the sprays were being used in one of the roughest areas in the country as police coped with a large number of nightclub customers. Up to 7,000 people could be on the streets in the early hours and the trial area could not be compared with those of rural forces. Neighbouring North Yorkshire has used the sprays five times.

Cleveland said the sprays had been drawn but not used 40 times. The force had received five complaints, none involving allegations of injury. There have been no assaults on police since the start of the trials, compared with 11 cases in the corresponding period last year.

In London, the sprays are being used by six divisions and Scotland Yard said there had been two complaints. A

spokesman said the low usage suggested that officers were showing restraint.

The West Midlands force has used the spray 36 times and Merseyside 35 times. Superintendent John Stevenson, who is overseeing the trials in Wolverhampton, said:

"It has been well received by officers. The very fact that you draw it causes people to back away. It has a very calming effect."

David Ford, Merseyside's Chief Inspector, said that 20 offenders faced with the spray had given up rather than fight. "We have comments from officers with 20 years' experience who say it is the best bit of defence equipment they have ever had."

Thousands of rounds were fired by both sides during the two days of the Battle of Jutland, but neither was able to claim victory

Old men of the sea recall how bloody Battle of Jutland changed their lives

BY MICHAEL EVANS
DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

SURVIVORS of the Battle of Jutland, the only major encounter between the British and German fleets in the First World War, will this week recall their experiences of 80 years ago. The bloody confrontation lasted for two days, from May 31 to June 1, 1916, and proved a victory for neither side.

Some of the sailors on board the Royal Navy warships were as young as 15. Today they remember the deafening sound of gunfire, their first sight of dead bodies floating on the water, and the confusion of battle as great warships closed in anger.

Ordinary Seaman Bert Pester, the oldest surviving naval rating from the battle, is 102. Born in Whitestone, Devon, on August 26, 1894, he was 21 when serving as a steward in the battleship *HMS Centurion*, part of the Second Battle Squadron.

"When we went into action at Jutland, *Centurion* was in line behind King George V and ahead of Ajax. My job was to deliver shells from the magazine to the gunners.

"Down below we could hear all the firing going on and at one point I was on deck and saw one of the big ships go down. We heard later that they had saved most of the men but there were many bodies in the water."

The battle took place in the Skagerrak, an arm of the North Sea about 60 miles off the coast of Jutland, Denmark. Admirals John Rushworth Jellicoe and David Beatty had been alerted that Admiral Reinhard Scheer



Then and now: Pester, de Courcy-Ireland, Layard and St John Fancourt

had left port with his German High Seas Fleet and went out to meet it. Both sides opened fire about 4pm. The British suffered heavy losses, with many collisions and sinkings.

Midshipman Brian de Courcy-Ireland, now 96, later rose to the rank of captain. He was 15 when he was appointed

to *HMS Bellerophon*, a Dreadnought of the Fourth Battle Squadron based at Scapa Flow. From his home near Painswick, Gloucestershire, he said: "On May 31 we guessed something was up. I was positioned in one of the 12in turrets. We went into action sometime after five o'clock. I reckon *Bellerophon* fired about 100 rounds of 12in. At one point we were rung up to be told we had sunk a German destroyer."

He added: "During a lull we came out of the turret to get some fresh air and there, floating around us, was a whole mass of bodies and debris. Some of our sailors were cheering because they thought they were Germans but they were from the [flagship] *Invincible*. It was a terrible sight and my first experience of death."

Midshipman Henry St John Fancourt served on *HMS Princess Royal*, part of the First Battle Cruiser Squadron, at the age of 16. He now lives in Hampshire. He said that when they returned home "there was no great excitement. We hadn't defeated the Germans, it was not Trafalgar. People didn't throw their arms around you and say wonderful things about you. It really wasn't a satisfactory battle. A lot of things went wrong."

Midshipman Frank Layard, who rose to commander and now lives in Chichester, West Sussex, heard the terrible explosion as *HMS Invincible* was hit by two salvos and blew in half with the loss of more than 1,000 lives. "It was a grim and very sad moment."

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Interview extracts from *The True Glory: The Royal Navy 1914 to 1918*, by Max Arthur, to be published by Hodder & Stoughton in October.

Brother tells of strain on road-rage victim's family

BY STEWART TENDLER

THE brother of the murdered motorist Stephen Cameron renewed a plea for public help yesterday after police said that somebody may be shielding the killer.

Michael Cameron, 33, said the thought that someone was protecting the man who stabbed his brother through the heart "made things very hard" for the family. "I hope that person contacts the police with information for my family's sake and for the sake of my brother. As time drags on, Stephen's death is just making my parents harder and harder."

Police believe that the killer may have fled with bruises

and grazes after fighting his victim. They appealed for information from people who may have seen his injuries.

Stephen Cameron, 21, was travelling in a Bedford Rascal van driven by his fiancée, Danielle Cabilio, 17, when they were overtaken by a dark, L-registered Land Rover Discovery. At the traffic lights at junction three of the M25 at Swanley, Kent, the other driver punched Mr Cameron as he got out of the van, stabbed him twice and drove off towards the Dartford Tunnel.

Detective Superintendent John Grace, leading the investigation, said: "From witnesses at the scene, it seems that blows were exchanged. We are now quite sure there was some

form of fight, perhaps with Stephen defending himself. The offender may well have some minor injury."

"We believe there are possibly one or two people who do know who did this. It might be a wife, a girlfriend or a close friend. We believe somebody has a very strong suspicion, and maybe it is playing on their conscience."

The murder squad at Dartford is continuing to trace almost 17,500 L-registered Land Rover Discoveries and sifting through dozens of names of possible suspects.

Two men are being questioned after a toy gun was produced in a road-rage incident on a slip-road to the A14 at Milton, near Cambridge.

Admiral Reinhard Scheer

yet retained control of the North Sea.

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He added: "During a lull we came out of the turret to get some fresh air and there, floating around us, was a whole mass of bodies and debris. Some of our sailors were cheering because they thought they were Germans but they were from the [flagship] *Invincible*. It was a terrible sight and my first experience of death."

He knew little about the result of the battle until he

returned home to read "bad reports" in the press and the list of casualties, which included 13 of his friends.

Midshipman Frank Layard, another teenage sailor, was on submarine watch on board *HMS Indomitable*, part of the Third Battle Cruiser Squadron, when called to action stations. He remembered three German cruisers appearing on the starboard side and *Indomitable* opening fire from 10,000 yards. The German ships turned away but fired torpedoes. "I saw a torpedo with its red warhead and propellers slowly revolving, passing down our port side on the surface not more than 10 yards from us. It was a very near miss."

Midshipman Layard, who rose to commander and now lives in Chichester, West Sussex, heard the terrible explosion as *HMS Invincible* was hit by two salvos and blew in half with the loss of more than 1,000 lives. "It was a grim and very sad moment."

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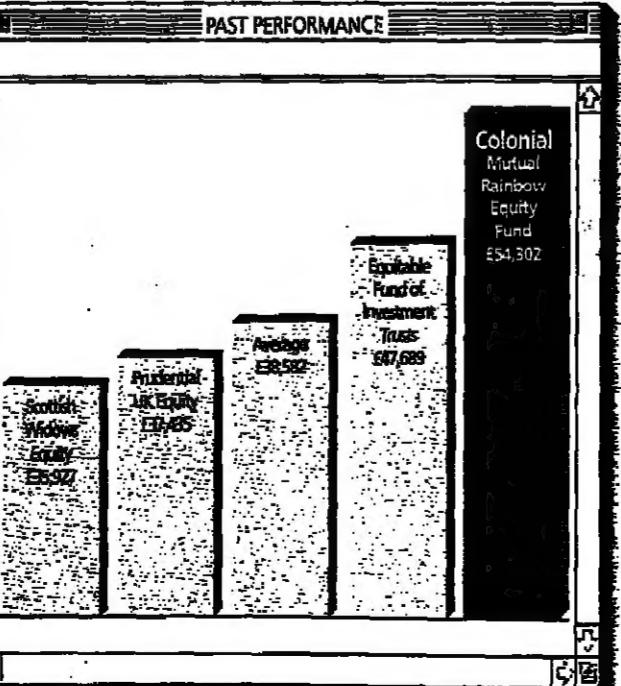
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Yeltsin pulls off peace with rebels

Poll hopes lifted by Chechen deal

FROM RICHARD BEESTON IN MOSCOW

PRESIDENT Yeltsin yesterday concluded a historic peace agreement with his former Chechen rebel foes, when the two sides pledged to halt all hostilities permanently from June 1.

After two hours of talks in the Kremlin, Chechen and Russian leaders both pledged to make the agreement stick. Details of how the deal will be implemented on the ground will be resolved in follow-up discussions scheduled for today between military experts.

"We have resolved the key problem of peace in Chechnya," said President Yeltsin, who clearly hopes that the peace accord will boost his re-election hopes with less than three weeks before polling day. "This is a historic day, a historic moment."

Zelimkhan Yandarbiyev, the Chechen rebel leader, who was still sporting his combat fatigues and traditional astrakhan hat when he set off for the Moscow peace talks, said that the Chechen people were united in supporting the peace deal. The agreement was signed by Mr Yandarbiyev and Viktor Chernomyrdin, the Russian Prime Minister.

The peace accord avoided the thorny question of Chechen sovereignty, the basis of the 17-month conflict in the breakaway republic, and instead concentrated on concrete ways of halting the fighting. It provides for all hostilities to cease at midnight on May 31. In the coming two weeks all Chechen detainees

held by the Russians are to be released and all Russian prisoners held by the separatists are to be freed.

Even before the talks began, both sides had announced a three-day ceasefire and it is expected that the final agreement will set out the details of a Russian troop withdrawal and the disarming and dispersing of rebel units. The agreement appeared to be a variation of the same deal accepted last year, but which collapsed after renewed hostilities. In that instance there was a clear lack of political will in both Moscow and in the separatist leadership to make the agreement stick.

Now, however, President Yeltsin will be staking his own reputation and his re-election hopes on the peace accord holding firm — at least until the June 16 polling day and probably until July 7, the likely run-off date between the two leading candidates in the election. Kremlin aides said that they were hopeful that the moderates among the Chechen leadership would be able to keep their side of the bargain.

Although there are individual Chechen commanders who have reservations about making any deals with the Kremlin leader, most concluded that they would gain more from President Yeltsin in the run-up to his tough re-election race than after the polling.

It is also widely acknowledged that, no matter how bad the present situation, a Communist President in the Kremlin



Boris Yeltsin greets Doku Zavgayev, leader of the Moscow-backed Chechen Government, before the talks

lin could be even more ruthless than the incumbent, particularly with regard to human rights violations and the freedom of the press to cover the conflict.

As for the Russian leader, he is expected to follow up the peace agreement with further popular moves, like the long-awaited sacking of General Pavel Grachev, his unpopular Defence Minister. Many Russians blame the former paratrooper for the brutality and incompetence of the military campaign in the Caucasus. He is likely to be replaced by General Boris Gromov, a

popular retired general turned politician who led Soviet forces out of Afghanistan. If yesterday's peace agreement does finally silence the guns in Chechnya, it could be enough to clinch a re-election victory for President Yeltsin, who admitted himself that the conflict was both his biggest disappointment and political liability.

Already, through his exhausting campaign schedule, his manipulation of the powers of his office and his seemingly healthy and confident demeanour, the Russian leader seems headed for victory against Gennadi Zyuganov, the Communist Party leader and his main challenger. According to the weekly current affairs programme *Izogi*, two polls released on Sunday showed the Russian leader ahead. The first result gave President Yeltsin 31 per cent support, while 27 per cent said that they would back Mr Zyuganov. In a second round run-off, 43 per cent said that they would back Mr Yeltsin and 32 per cent said they would support his Communist rival.

The second poll showed the Kremlin leader ahead by 33

per cent to Mr Zyuganov's 26 per cent. In a second round, it forecast he would win with 50 per cent to 37 per cent.

The leader of the Russian-backed Chechen Government, Doku Zavgayev, attended yesterday's talks. In the past, the rebels have refused to meet him, but they were willing to view him as a member of the Russian delegation.

An estimated 30,000 people have been killed since December 1994, when Russian troops went into Chechnya, in southern Russia's Caucasus Mountains, to put down its separatist drive.

There is thus a pitched battle under way between liberalisers and the hardliners, a conflict that seems to be out of step with the European Union's more conventional trade and to make frontiers meaningless.

more unwilling to concede their reluctance.

French drug confiscation figures suggest that far more drugs are coming into France through Spain rather than The Netherlands. France has an open border with Spain and, of course, no border at all with The Netherlands.

The sharp tone of the French criticism suggests that North-South conflict may be under way in Europe with Paris, as champion of the Mediterranean region, unwilling to admit that much of Europe's drug problem can be traced to North Africa.

The Dutch have made some concessions. Dozens of coffee houses have been closed down (though there are still more than 2,000) and the amount of cannabis allowed for personal consumption has been cut from 30 g to 5 g.

The Social Democratic Party favours handing out heroin on prescription. The same mood prevails in a few north German states, which are urging the Dutch not to buckle under to pressure from the French or even the Federal German Government.

There is thus a pitched battle under way between liberalisers and the hardliners, a conflict that seems to be out of step with the European Union's more conventional trade and to make frontiers meaningless.



Rolling a joint is part of Amsterdam cafe society

Swiss envoy built bridge between enemies

FROM THOMAS DE WAAL IN GROZNY

THE unprecedented meeting between President Yeltsin and the leader of the Chechen separatists is the fruit of months of painstaking negotiations by a Swiss diplomat.

When Tim Guldmann, the head of the Grozny mission of the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe and a Swiss politics professor, took up his post at the start of the year, relations between the mission and the separatists were "less than zero", one

diplomat said. The organisation had brokered and then fumbled a military truce last summer.

The mission risked being fatally damaged when its Hungarian participant, Sandor Meszros, had a car accident and his deputy, Olivier Pellen, took over. M. Pellen clashed frequently with the Chechens and in December their then Vice-President, Zelimkhan Yandarbiyev, signed an order for the arrest of any OSCE mission members found on his territory.

Professor Guldmann set about re-

building goodwill with the help of the mission's longest-serving member, Zenon Kuchciak, a Pole. In March Mr Yeltsin set up a commission to regulate the conflict under the chairmanship of his dohish Prime Minister, Viktor Chernomyrdin. Shutting between Moscow and a string of safe houses and forest rendezvous in the hills of southern Chechnya, the Swiss diplomat discovered there was new enthusiasm for a truce. The Chechens' main demand was that Mr Yeltsin absolve himself from involvement in the death of their uncompromising

leader, Dzhokhar Dudayev. Both sides agreed that the issue of Chechen sovereignty should be "put to one side" and they would focus on a military agreement.

The seal on the historic meeting was set at a two-day meeting of the entire Chechen leadership, attended by Mr Guldmann, in the mountain village of Vedeno. The Chechens put forward one last proviso — that the two leading OSCE diplomats would accompany their delegation all the way from the hills of Chechnya to the halls of the Kremlin in Moscow.

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Communists narrow gap in Cyprus

FROM MICHAEL THEODDOLOU IN NICORIA

RIGHTWINGERS managed to maintain a slender lead over moderate Communists after Greek Cypriot parliamentary elections.

All the major parties have endorsed United Nations proposals to reunite the island under a federal system, but any fresh ideas to break the 22-year stalemate will come from British European, American and UN envoys who are due in Cyprus in the coming weeks.

The final results from Sunday's election gave the right-wing Democratic Rally (Disy) party 34.5 per cent of the vote. But it was the jubilant Communist Akel party that claimed victory. It alone boosted its share of the vote, winning 33 per cent and 19 parliamentary seats. Disy's junior coalition partner, the centre-right Diko party, lost one of its ten seats.

Vote signals end of coalition in Turkey

FROM ANDREW FINKEL IN ISTANBUL

TURKEY'S pro-Islamic Welfare Party, in a move aimed at toppling the coalition Government of Mesut Yilmaz, the Prime Minister, called yesterday for an emergency no-confidence debate on Thursday.

Senior members of the True Path party indicated that they would support the censure vote, even though their party had formed a part of the Government until last Friday.

Their leader, Tansu Ciller, the former Prime Minister, withdrew from the coalition after Mr Yilmaz's Motherland Party had accused her of corruption.

The no-confidence vote represents another bid for power by the Welfare Party, who came first in December elections but failed to gather enough votes to rule alone. A Motherland-True Path coalition

was formed in March to keep out the Islamists.

Mrs Ciller's party and the Welfare Party together have enough votes to topple the beleaguered Mr Yilmaz.

The level of animosity between Mrs Ciller and Mr Yilmaz has intensified over the last few days. She has called the Prime Minister a liar and a good-for-nothing, while Mr Yilmaz has supported a Welfare Party motion to have Mrs Ciller investigated for corruption.

Analysts suggested that Mr Yilmaz was waiting to see whether Mrs Ciller would face an uprising in her own party.

There have reportedly been moves by Motherland Party officials to persuade True Path members to find a new leader.

Meanwhile, opinion polls showed that True Path had no chance of winning any of the mayoral races in four cities during by-elections on Sunday.



All smiles but bad teeth made Franco crotchety

Dentists tell grim secret of Franco

FROM TUNKU VARADARAJAN IN MADRID

GENERAL FRANCO'S stern conservatism and crotchetiness should be attributed largely to bad teeth, according to an unusual biography.

In a 400-page book published yesterday, Julio Gonzalez Iglesias, professor of dentistry at the University of Madrid, has embarked on what the dust-jacket describes as a "patho-biography of General Francisco Franco, through the revelations of his dentists".

The book, called *Los Dientes de Franco* (Franco's Teeth), provides a dentist's view into the mouth of the man who was Spain's *Caudillo* or "Supreme Chieftain" for 36 years, and is lavishly illustrated with close-up photographs of General Franco's mouth and samples of his chipped teeth.

According to the author, who has pored over the dictator's dental records and spoken to every living dentist from whom he received treatment, Franco suffered throughout his adult life from caries, pericoronitis, periodontitis, abscesses, fungus of the palate and frequent ulcers.

Franco's mouth was always seeping pus, and this constant torment made him bad-tempered and aloof, and may have produced a profound sense of sexual insecurity. Intriguingly, the book also suggests that the life-long fear of losing all his teeth may have greatly heightened Franco's political conservatism.

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Hindu party sees its short hold on power fade away

FROM CHRISTOPHER THOMAS IN DELHI

INDIA'S Hindu nationalist Government, barely two weeks old, looks certain to be toppled today in the continuing chaos of this month's inconclusive general election. Power is likely to shift to a southerner, H. D. Deve Gowda, who speaks hardly a word of Hindi, making him incomprehensible to most Indians.

Atal Behari Vajpayee, the shortest-serving Prime Minister in independent India, last night appeared resigned to being defeated in a vote of confidence in the Lok Sabha (lower house of parliament). His Government faces the forces of a hurriedly assembled centre-left alliance, the United Front, backed by the defeated Congress Party.

The brief taste of power for his Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), which has an extremist and anti-Muslim record, has paved the way for its possible victory in the next general election. That may come sooner than later. In the meantime Mr Gowda looks set to be the Prime Minister.

Mr Gowda, Chief Minister of Karnataka, speaks Kannada, the language of his state. His command of English, the lingua franca, is less than

fluent, and he will find himself hampered in the English and Hindi-dominated world of Delhi politics. Most Indians had never heard of him before he was thrust forward as the prime ministerial candidate of a host of political parties that have joined hands in a fragile alliance under the United Front banner.

The Congress Party, routed in the election, says it will

support a new minority government without joining it, a tenuous arrangement that seems to be a recipe for instability. The new Government is unlikely to last anything like a full term. A crucial question is whether it will have the strength and commitment to push through vital but unpopular economic reforms.

These would involve confron-

tations with powerful trade unions. More than 70 per cent of Indian industry is publicly owned and all parties agree in principle with the need to shut down unprofitable sectors and to sell off some profitable ones. Mr Gowda is a free marketeer, promoting his own state so aggressively it has risen to the second favourite place, after Gujarat, for foreign investment in India.



Atal Behari Vajpayee arrives at Parliament House in Delhi yesterday to open the debate on the no-confidence motion against his minority Government

Peres says Likud win will destroy peace process

FROM CHRISTOPHER WALKER IN JERUSALEM



SHIMON PERES, Israel's Labour Prime Minister, issued a dramatic warning yesterday that a victory for the Right in tomorrow's election would destroy the Middle East peace process as polls showed the Likud leader, Binyamin Netanyahu, closing the gap in the race for the premiership.

Mr Peres's prediction came as influential rabbis ordered ultra-orthodox Jewish voters to support Mr Netanyahu in the country's direct elections for the post, and a senior Israeli Arab adviser to Yassir Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, pre-

dicted a right-wing victory. The erosion of Mr Peres's already precarious lead in polls published only 48 hours before voting came amid claims by many influential Israeli commentators that he had been outperformed in Sunday's television debate by

make up at least 12 per cent of the electorate, Mr Peres added: "If the other party wins the elections, it will return to the construction of settlements and this in turn, will bring a halt to the peace process."

The Likud leader has pledged to spend a billion shekels (£217 million) of state funds on expanding settlements in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, much of it cash at present earmarked for the impoverished Palestinian economy. He has also vowed to send back troops to the autonomous areas on search-and-destroy missions, and expel Palestinian institutions by force from occupied east Jerusalem.

In a move to jerk the pro-peace camp out of its complacency and encourage support among Israeli Arabs, who

"I think it will be terrible if

the peace process will be interrupted or stopped and we shall go backwards," Mr Peres said, hours before the last TV advertisement permitted by law were screened.

"It will be extremely difficult to correct it."

While two separate polls on the outcome of the 30-minute debate showed conflicting results about the winner, they had a large margin of error and even supporters of the Labour Party expressed fears that Mr Netanyahu, known as Bibi, an American-trained master of the CNN soundbite, had won the confrontation.

"Bibi put more emphasis on the security issue and Peres had no answer," complained Raffi Igli, a Peres supporter

from the prosperous Tel Aviv suburb of Raanana.

One poll conducted just before Sunday's crucial debate among a sample of 1,031 voters and published in the mass circulation *Yediot Achronot* daily showed Mr Peres with 49.5 per cent and Mr Netanyahu with 47.1 per cent, compared with 51 per cent for Mr Peres and 45 per cent for Mr Netanyahu in the previous poll.

"You can almost feel the last-minute trend to Likud," one Israeli journalist said.

The outcome of tomorrow's vote is still too close to call. But Likud activists argued that the large floating vote would swing the Right's way in the closing stages.

Bangui mutineers bow to French military action

FROM BEN MACINTYRE IN PARIS

AN ARMY mutiny in the Central African Republic appeared to be petering out last night after France's swift military intervention in support of the country's President, Ange-Felix Patasse.

After talks with French military mediators, the 200 mutineers released civilian hostages and agreed to return to barracks, while President Patasse offered amnesty for those involved in the rebellion which erupted ten days ago when presidential guards tried to disarm army units.

The rebels have yet to lay

down their arms and diplomats said Bangui remained tense yesterday after widespread looting and at least 50 deaths. An additional 25 US Marines were flown in to bolster those guarding the US Embassy.

The French Foreign Ministry said that the decision to deploy troops in the capital and send in reinforcements had been justified to protect French nationals. More than 1,000 foreign citizens have been evacuated. "We have fulfilled our mission and our duty," Hervé de Charette, the Foreign Minister, said.

The former dictator, Jean-Bedel Bokassa, declared his support for the mutineers and attacked France for using its military power to end the rebellion. Dressed in the uniform of a French field marshal, the former Emperor, 74, told French television from his home in Bangui that he backed the rebels 100 per cent.

The former ruler seized power in 1966 and was deposed in a French-backed coup in 1979. He returned from exile in 1986 and was accused of cannibalism and child-killing. Sentenced to 20

years in prison for murder and embezzlement, he was released after six years.

France's action in the re-

public and its role in mediat-

ing an end to the fighting

have been praised in Paris as

proof that the French military

is still the best defence for

democracy in its former colo-

nies. But public opinion in

Bangui turned against the

military intervention after

French troops opened fire on

the radio station, said

the changing "official" ver-

sion of events in Bangui.

When the mutiny erupted,

Foreign Ministry officials de-

clared that French troops

would not become involved in

the fighting since their prima-

ry mission was to protect

French nationals. Within days, however, reinforced

French troops were fighting

the rebels alongside govern-

ment troops and the official

aim had changed from "pro-

tection of the population" to

"defending democracy", though this last objective was

later retracted.

France's defence agreement

with the Central African Re-

public covers only external

aggression, not internal

threats, and the mutineers

have expressed surprise at the

French reaction.

Jacques Godfrain, the Co-

operation Minister, argued

that defence treaties with for-

mer African colonies should

be broadened to let France

intervene when its citizens are

seen to be under threat.

Leading article, page 17

BALANCE OF FRENCH FORCES IN AFRICA

State	Troops	Senegal	Chad
DJIBOUTI	3,400		
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.	1,200		
SENEGAL	1,200		
IVORY COAST	1,200		
CHAD	800		
GABON	400		

Tiananmen official moved from jail to house arrest

FROM JAMES PRINGLE IN PEKING

BAO TONG, a former aide to Zhao Ziyang, the ousted Chinese leader, was freed from prison yesterday but placed under virtual house arrest until the seventh anniversary of the bloody suppression of pro-democracy demonstrations in Peking's Tiananmen Square on next Tuesday had passed.

The spokesman said the accident followed an apparent brake failure while the two men were on a routine mission on Sunday morning. One soldier has face injuries and is still unconscious, the other has a pelvic fracture. (Reuters)

Tirana protest

Tirana: Albanian opposition parties, who boycotted the weekend's elections, urged their supporters to take to the streets of the capital to demand "clean and fair" elections. (Reuters)

Miners killed

Peking: A gas explosion at a coal mine in Hunan province killed 46 miners and left 38 missing, while flooding in a lead and zinc mine in Gansu province killed 33, reports just released said. (Reuters)

Fighting words

Harare: A senior official from Zimbabwe's ruling Zanu (PF) party bit off most of the bottom lip of a backer of another faction of the party at a meeting in the eastern city of Mutare.

Double death

Perth: William and John Bloomfield, Australian identical twins who were inseparable in life, died together only minutes apart, aged 61, while watching a body-building championship. (AP)

memorative activities or even some protests.

Mr Bao was arrested on May 29, 1989, just days before Peking sent tanks and troops into Tiananmen Square to crush student demonstrations that had lasted five weeks.

His wife, Jiang Zongcan, said recently that she hoped her husband would be released immediately. "My family and I miss him very much," she added. "In the past seven years, days wore on like years."

Mr Bao's family said that he had jaw and neck ailments and intestinal polyps that required operations, as well as swollen lymph nodes that could indicate cancer.

His mentor and patron, Mr Zhao, lives under house arrest in Peking, venturing out occasionally to play golf.

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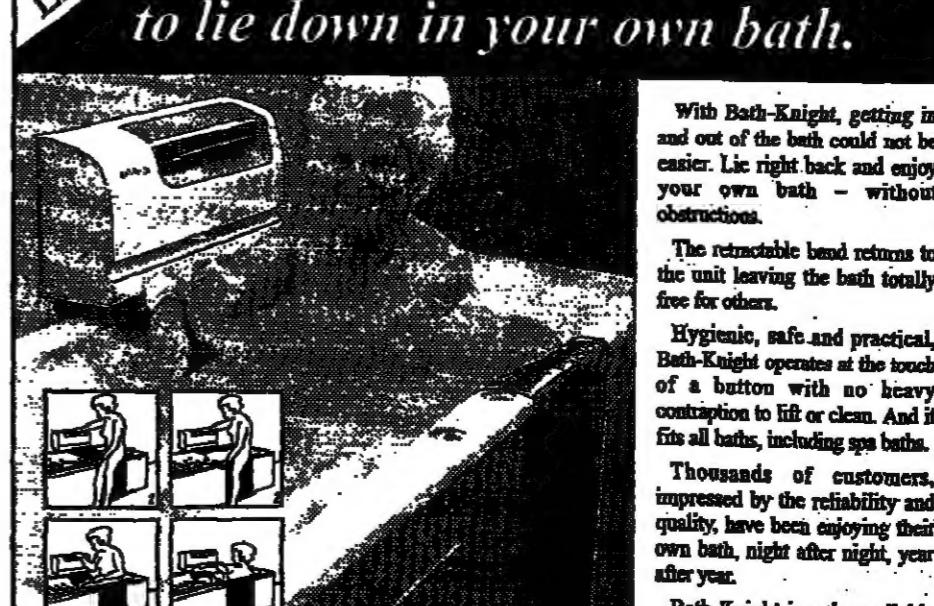
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Beardsley is sole known omission

Venables keeps final 22 cards close to his chest

By ROB HUGHES, FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT

EURO 96, the best opportunity English football has had for 30 years, is 12 days away and the squad is travelling home this morning. All that is known is that Peter Beardsley is dropped, and so are four others, as yet unnamed.

Whatever the reason for Terry Venables, the England coach, treating this information as if it came under the Official Secrets Act, it means that Beardsley's last contribution to the tournament preparation is to walk off the plane at 5.50 this morning and to take the brunt of press inquisition, while the other four are allowed to return in relative silence.

At least they are coming home. They probably know nothing of the events at Wembley Stadium last Saturday when, right in front of the Twin Towers, one Plymouth fan killed another during a fight. Death delivered to the very doors of the arena where the "festival" is due to begin on Saturday week is, to put it mildly, a sobering reflection to drop into the obviously emotive and subjective opinions of who should play for one's country.

Nevertheless, I regret the treatment of Beardsley. Less than a month ago, Venables was quoted as saying that he was "the best professional I have worked with" and that Beardsley would be name No 1 in the squad. What changed? Certainly, Nicky Barnby, a Beardsley in embryo, 13 years his junior and his room-mate in China and Hong Kong, scored a couple of goals in Peking.

They looked sharp finishes, even if the naivety of the opposition and the reluctance to challenge, made striking at them rather like firing on the

European championship squad?

Barnby, of course, has the extra pace of youth, but it is the speed at which a man thinks that distinguishes him in internationals. Beardsley, a veteran of the 1986 and 1990 World Cups, knows exactly what happens when the mind grows tense with national duty, and the opponents are more wily and worldly than in the FA Carling Premiership.

Besides, he continues to make light of his years, having competed in 39 games for Newcastle this season and scored in 11 of them. Barnby also played 39 games for Middlesbrough, scoring nine times, the last of which came on January 13.

It must be hoped that the advice Beardsley has willingly given to his protégé will come into play. Indeed, Beardsley manfully said that he hoped Barnby would score the winning goal in the final.

It is to be hoped that the absence of Beardsley does not mean that Dennis Wise, a Venables favourite, is to retain a place in the squad. If that happened, at Beardsley's expense, it would truly challenge attempts to suppress anger at the choice.

Why does Venables play these games? He knows the identity of the other four, having already stated that Gary Pallister, who was left in Manchester with sciatica, would not be considered.

My opposition to the China-Hong Kong tour having already been declared, it seems now that one of the few things that the wretched match in Hong Kong did was to prove a negative. It showed that an unfit player, Steve Howey, looked unfit and is unable to complete a game. Venables said afterwards that Howey needs "a lot of physical work". Perhaps, but Venables and the physio know best whether this could help Howey to breach the lack of experience at centre back.

Indeed, the coach knows best about all of them. He has had them in training for day after day, been able to look them in the eye and to watch their physical efforts at sessions that none of us has been able to monitor.

Therefore, although Venables says that he does not intend to explain to the nation the choices for the nation, our views this morning should be tempered with the knowledge that, 12 days from now, England's hopes will be served by the man and his squad.

Leicester, centre, secures Leicester's Premiership place by scoring the winner in the last minute of extra time

In celebration of sublime futility

SIMON BARNES

At Wembley

38 arrows of Premiership fixtures are fired at them, and most, you would think, will find their mark.

Clubs like Crystal Palace and Leicester are like that, always going up and going down, always, like the Banderlog in *The Jungle Book*, on the verge of great things. "The potential of this club is just unbelievable" ... Leicester say it. Palace say it, but then so does every other club.

Leicester also won the Endleigh Insurance League first division play-off final yesterday, which entitles them to a season in the FA Carling Premiership. Leicester are used to these fraught end-of-season occasions as they have taken part in the play-offs four times in the past five years. The only time that they failed to make it was when they made the mistake of winning it the year before.

That gave them the right to play their season in the Premiership and then get relegated. Bolton won the first division play-offs last year, and they, too, did the decent thing by going straight back to the first division.

Leicester have before them a long season of pain, a ten-month martyrdom. They will stand like Saint Sebastian as

Leicester have just joined their number. It would certainly save us occasions like yesterday's — a match filled with drama, passion and dementia.

The play-offs are an unfair system, but unfairness is rather their point. Unfairness fires the passions and these play-off games always seem to be filled to the brim with the stuff. You can keep your cup finals and your friendly internationals: Wembley will not see a more passionately-fought match this year. And certainly not one played for higher stakes.

The currency of the stakes is hope. Children's books are on my mind, for some reason: I remember Pooh and Piglet taking a walk, and Piglet asking, what if a Jaguar — I think I have the spelling right — dropped on their heads.

After a considerable pause for thought, Pooh replied: "What if it didn't?"

Leicester will probably get

relegated — but what if they didn't? What if they hung on, grew, found a star or two, failed to sell them, became a power in the land, won the cup, consolidated, grew again ... Well, it could happen, and in sport, we never do know, quite, what will happen next. It looked all set for penalties when Claridge swung his foot at the ball, shinned it and so wrongfooted a keeper who had been magnificent all afternoon.

It is said that fear seldom produces good football, World Cup finals being a case in point. But the first division play-off final must be the most fear-ridden game football has devised. And, as the gap between Premiership clubs and the rest widens with every passing season, so this game gains annually in what it means to a club, a manager, a player.

Yet, season after season, players rise to it, provide a compelling spectacle filled with all the hope and despair that sport can provide. Everyone who plays in these desperate occasions should be awarded the Perkins Medal, and wear it with pride thereafter.

Scotland's spirits flag with loss of McLaren

FROM KEVIN McCARRA
IN MIAMI

CRAIG BROWN, the Scotland manager, confirmed yesterday that Alan McLaren will miss the European championship finals. The Rangers defender is not with the party on its American tour, which ends with a match against Colombia here tomorrow, and had a knee operation last week.

There had been a wishful hope that the surgery required would be minor, but the damage in the joint proved greater than expected. McLaren's place in the squad for England goes to Derek Whyte, of Middlesbrough, who played in the 2-1 defeat by the United States on Sunday.

The tentative performance of Whyte and many others accentuates the disappointment of losing McLaren. The withdrawal of the Rangers defender, who played in nine of Scotland's ten qualifying matches, caused even the jovial Brown to allow himself some brief dejection.

"In Alan McLaren, Paul McCrory and Duncan Ferguson," he said, "we have lost a key defender, a key midfield player and, potentially, a key

Roy Keane, the Manchester United midfield player, may be left out of Ireland's match against Portugal in Dublin on Wednesday after failing to join the squad on Sunday. Mick McCarthy, the Ireland manager, said: "It's hardly my place to go looking for him, is it? I wrote to all my players sending them an itinerary of when they were required."

forward. We are a small country and our resources are now stretched a bit."

McLaren has been unable to train properly since January although he continued to play for Rangers. The extent of his difficulties was apparent when surgery was delayed for six days after the Scottish Cup final because the swelling was slow to subside.

Without McLaren, the team has lost to Denmark and the United States. Authoritative defending was crucial to Scotland's success in the European championship qualifiers, but now there seems a steady stream of miscalculation.

Scotland had wished for a hard game on Sunday, since most of the side had not played a competitive match since May 4. But the United States were rather too obliging. After taking the lead, Brown's team went into inexorable decline. The hot afternoon and hard pitch left them with aching feet and numerous knocks. At present, however, self-confidence is the greatest casualty.

Modahl left trailing in the rain

FROM DAVID POWELL,
ATHLETICS CORRESPONDENT
IN HEINEKEN, HOLLAND

IF THIS had been Wimbledon or Lord's rain would have stopped play long before the finish. Athletics, though, goes on whatever the weather and Diane Modahl's return to international competition here last night must have reminded her, as she warmed up, of a cold, wet night in Manchester, training for this moment.

Rain and a temperature of eight degrees centigrade had spectators leaving the Fanny Blankers-Koen stadium well before the two feature events, in which Modahl was up against Ellen van Langen, the Olympic champion on home ground, and Halle Gebresilasie's attempt at Nouredine Morel's 3,000 metres world record. Those who stayed were rewarded

with a van Langen victory, although, hardly surprisingly, Gebresilasie was nearly ten seconds outside Morel's mark in a time of 7min 34.66sec.

This was a tough field for Modahl's return and, in a line up of 12, she was drawn to share a lane with Letitia Vriesde, the world champion runner-up in Gothenburg last year. After nearly two years away, the result of a suspension for a drugs test that has since been proved unreliable, Modahl was unused to bumping and jostling for positions. When her first test of holding ground came after 300 metres, she lost her line in a clash with Regina Jacobs, of the United States.

From that moment, Modahl was never in the hunt. Van Langen held off Vriesde, of Surinam, in a close finish both recording 2min 01.45sec. Modahl was ninth in 2:04.23.

Seems it would be a big deal for me to actually make the team," Modahl said.

Better news for Kelly Holmes, Britain's World championship bronze medal winner, who recovered from a disappointing run in the Atlanta Grand Prix to win her 800 metres in Ljubljana, Slovenia, in 1min 58.87sec.

Steve Smith won the high jump with 2.30 metres and Judy Oakes was second in the shot putt with 18.28 metres, but the best news for British athletics came from Goetzis, Austria, where Denise Lewis improved the 10-year-old British heptathlon record. She beat Judy Simpson's 6,623 points with 6,645, showing a marked improvement in four events.

She recorded 13.18sec for the 100 metres hurdles, 24.06 for 200 metres, 2min 16.84sec for 800 metres and 14.36 metres for the shot.

Amone's treble puts Paris in retreat

BY OUR SPORTS STAFF

ASA AMONE, the Halifax Blue Sox full back, scored three tries in the 38-10 defeat of Paris Saint-Germain at the Charley Stadium yesterday. In so doing, Halifax became the second Yorkshire club in a row to lower the French colours on their home ground, after the success of Leeds there a fortnight ago.

In an error-strewn affair, it was Halifax who showed the superior power, epitomised by a battling display from Karl Harrison, the captain, and Carl Gillespie, the second row forward, who ran in two tries.

Leading 16-6 at half-time, Halifax went from strength to strength in the second half,

with John Bentley and Graeme Hallas both going over at the corner before Paul Highton, a substitute, claimed the final try one minute before the end.

Patrick Entat, captain in place of the injured Pierre Chamorin, was the best of a tired-looking Paris side.

Dean Bell, the Leeds coach, yesterday submitted a request to the board at Headingley for extra money to buy players. The side is languishing at the bottom of the Super League, with only four points from nine games.

Bell has been frustrated at financial restrictions placed upon him since taking up the post last September. He has lost Gary Schofield to Huddersfield, Craig Innes to the

Australian Rugby League and James Lowes and Paul Cook to Bradford Bulls.

"Even if this team starts playing with confidence I need to be given some money to buy," Bell said. "I have a few players in mind, and the more money I have, the more doors we will open."

Leeds is no longer a club where money is seen as no object, partly because of generous contracts paid to senior players in the past. The problem for Bell, however, is that relegation is now a distinct threat.

He is also annoyed about speculation that Kevin Iro, the New Zealand centre, could move to Auckland Warriors, whose chief executive, Ian Robson, is due in Eng-

land soon, apparently to discuss an off-season tour by Wigan next January. "Kevin is probably the only out-and-out match winner I have got. He is the very last player I would be willing to part with," Bell said.

On his own position, Bell is adamant: "They will have to kick me out. I am here for the duration. I know I am doing a good job. I've got that self belief, but it is frustrating we are not getting anything back," he said.

Workington Town, who had their first win at Oldham on Sunday, completed the signing of Jamie Smith, a full back or wing, in exchange for Gary Schubert, who has become player-coach of Barrow, the second division club.

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SN sports

Top northern-trained performers gain repeat Sandown victories

Double Trigger primed for cup defence

By JULIAN MUSCAT

SANDOWN regulars should have experienced a profitable sense of déjà vu yesterday when Double Trigger and Mind Games duplicated their respective victories on this card 12 months ago.

Double Trigger was back to his majestic best in the Bonusprint Henry II Stakes over two miles. The chestnut, once again obliged to make the running, was in no mood to indulge his opponents when challenged in the home straight. He needed little prompting from Jason Weaver

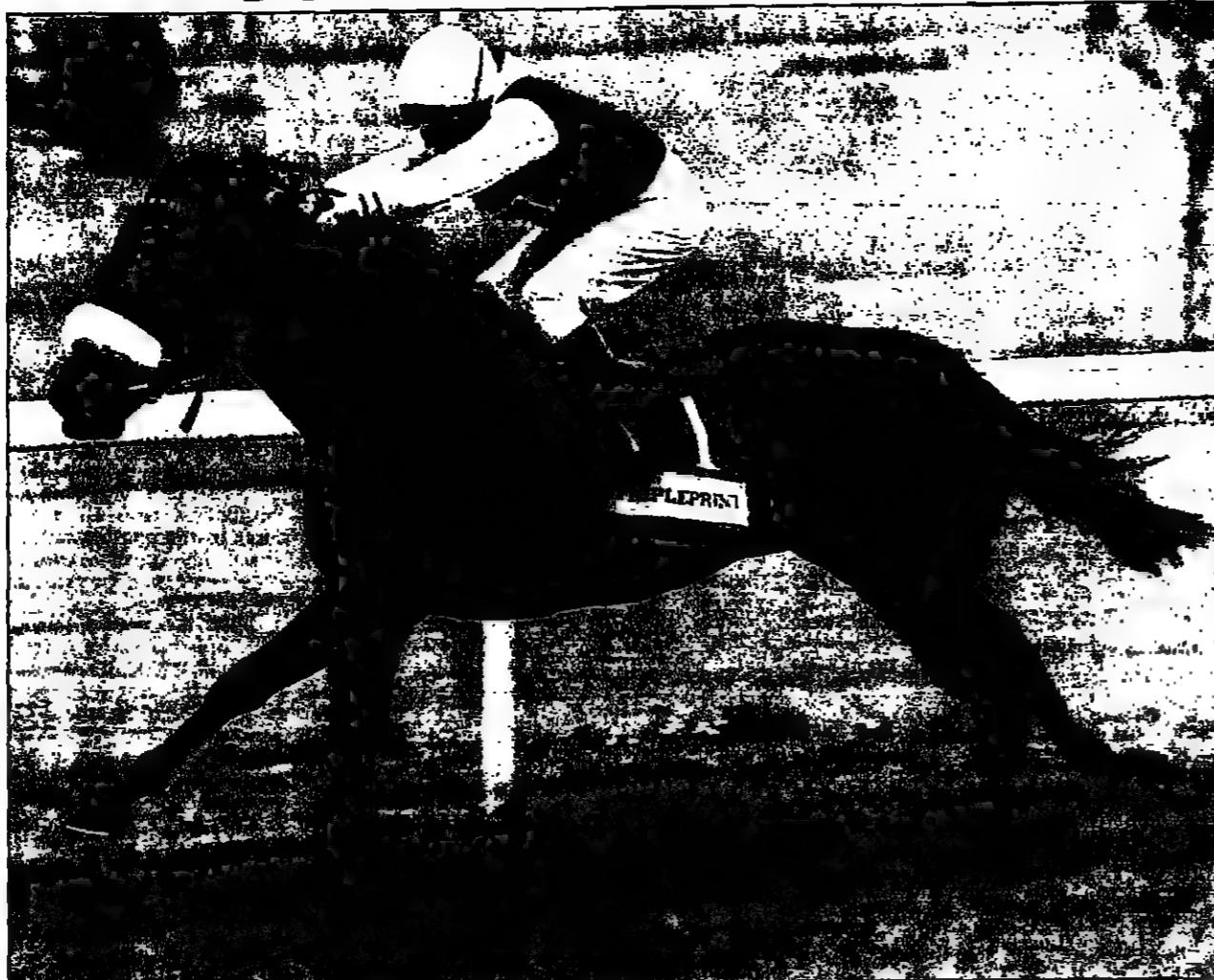
RICHARD EVANS

Naps: GREAT TERN (4.0 Leicester)
Next best: Portend (3.15 Redcar)

before galloping seven lengths clear of Assessor.

This victory came in marked contrast to Double Trigger's pitched battle with Grey Shot at Ascot four weeks ago. He doubtless progressed from that, his seasonal reappearance, but the suspicion remains that this noble stayer excels on ground the soft side of good. Processional victories like this prompt his supporters to respond, and Mark Johnston, who trains Double Trigger, was visibly moved by the reception accorded the five-year-old.

Now Double Trigger must defend the Gold Cup at Ascot, in which his principal opponent, Double Eclipse, hails from his own doorstep. The pair are brothers but John-



Mind Games lifts the Temple Stakes for the second year running at Sandown yesterday. Photograph: Adrian Sherratt

ston was adamant that Weaver owed his loyalties to the elder statesman. "We have already booked Michael Roberts for Double Eclipse," the trainer said. "Jason can only stay with Trigger. He is the proven horse and won the race last year."

Mind Games, for his part, had to work harder for the verdict in the Tripleprint Temple Stakes over five furlongs. Although he smothered his opponents with speed 12 months ago, this less flamboyant performance, under a measure of restraint, may

better serve his long-term purpose. Connections are understandably anxious to snare a group one prize before Mind Games takes up stud duties at the season's end.

Mind Games looked a burn-out comet when his winning sequence was halted

again, demonstrated his penchant for the minimum trip.

"He is a stronger horse this year and I suspect he'd be better bouncing off faster ground," Berry said. "The idea is to keep him for the Nunthorpe Stakes in August. He may go in the July Cup before that." Bijou D'Inde and Tagular, fourth and fifth respectively in the Irish 2,000 Guineas on Sunday, have the Newmarket sprint on their agendas.

John Gosden revealed the extent of his stable's decimation by injury after he sent out Aerleam Jane to land the Bonusprint Fillies' Handicap. Already depleted by Godolphin's voracious appetite for lightly-raced juveniles, Gosden's Stanley House yard nevertheless retained hopes for the likes of Lord Of Men, Sacho, Santillana and Pommard.

All these colts are on the injured list. Pommard, at least, has started cantering after hurting himself when leaving the stalls in the Craven Stakes. However, Lord Of Men and Sacho are out until the autumn and Santillana may never race again.

Sacho has suffered a recurrence of a hock injury, while Santillana ruptured a suspensory ligament in his hock when defeating Glory Of Dancer in the Thresher Classic Trial. "You only have three or four proper horses in any year and when they go, you are not left with much for the better races," Gosden said.

Ray Cochrane has elected to ride Double Leaf for Michael Stoute in the Derby on Saturday week in preference to Clever Cliche, trained by Henry Cecil.

SANDOWN PARK

THUNDERER

6.20 Bagshot 7.50 Lucky Di
6.50 STATE APPROVAL (nap) 8.20 Daylight in Dubai
7.20 Ginger Fox 8.50 Rocky Forum

The Times Private Handicapper's top rating: 7.50 LUCKY DI.

Our Newmarket Correspondent: 6.20 Cim Bon Bon. 7.20 Ginger Fox.

7.50 LUCKY DI (1 nap).

GUIDE TO OUR RACECARD

630 131 0-042 6002 TIMES 74 (G.B.F.G.S) (N) 6 Dist 8 Racer 8 Dist 2-10-0 8 Wed (4) 88

Racecard notes: Draw in brackets. Single-
track race. 1st P — colt 2nd J — gelded
3rd F — brood mare 4th S — shaped up
5th D — dependent horse 6th C —
7th R — racehorse 8th H — horse 9th E —
10th S — stud 11th T — horse 12th O —
13th C — course winner 14th D —
15th S — sire 16th G — dam

course and distance winner 17th — beaten
runner-up in last race 18th — going to race has
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S — sold, good in soft ground 21st — horse in brackets
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GOALKEEPERS

Code	Player (Country/club)	Age	Caps
10101	Borislav Mihailov (Bulgaria, Reading)	23	22
10102	Dimiter Popov (Bulgaria, CSKA)	25	1
10103	Zdravko Zdravkov (Bulgaria, Steaua Sofia)	25	1
10201	Tonić Gabric (Croatia, Hajduk Split)	35	7
10202	Drzzen Ladic (Croatia, Croatia Zagreb)	33	22
10203	Marijan Mirkic (Croatia, Varekav Varazdin)	30	3
10301	Petr Koubek (Cz Rep, Sparta Prague)	27	29
10302	Janek Miklosik (Cz Rep, West Ham United)	34	40
10303	Pavel Smrcek (Cz Rep, Newcastle United)	28	1
10401	Lei Høegh (Denmark, Odense)	37	8
10402	Mogens Krogh (Denmark, Brondby)	32	24
10403	Peter Schmeichel (Denmark, Manchester United)	32	24
10501	Tim Flowers (England, Blackburn Rovers)	29	7
10502	David Seaman (England, Arsenal)	32	23
10503	Ian Walker (England, Tottenham Hotspur)	24	0
10601	Fabien Barthez (France, Monaco)	24	2
10602	Bernard Lama (France, Paris Saint-Germain)	33	26
10603	Bruno Martini (France, Montpellier)	34	26
10701	Oliver Kahn (Germany, Bayern Munich)	26	3
10702	Stefan Klos (Germany, Borussia Dortmund)	24	30
10703	Andreas Köpke (Germany, Eintracht Frankfurt)	34	32
10801	Edo Goopy (Holland, Feyenoord)	29	2
10802	Edwin van der Sar (Holland, Ajax)	25	0
10803	Ruud Hesp (Holland, Roda JC)	33	3
10901	Luca Bucci (Italy, Parma)	27	3
10902	Angelo Peruzzi (Italy, Juventus)	28	2
10903	Francesco Toldi (Italy, Fiorentina)	27	2
11001	Vitor Baia (Portugal, Porto)	26	40
11002	Alfredo Castro (Portugal, Boavista)	33	1
11003	Rui Correia (Portugal, Braga)	28	1
11101	Florin Alexandru Teme (Romania, Rapid Bucharest)	28	4
11102	Floren Prunies (Romania, Dinamo Bucharest)	28	50
11103	Bogdan Stoles (Romania, Steaua Bucharest)	28	22
11201	Stanislav Cherechesov (Russia, FC Tyrol)	32	36
11202	Dmitri Kharine (Russia, Chelso)	27	2
11203	Sergei Ovchinnikov (Russia, Lokomotiv Moscow)	26	2
11301	Andy Goram (Scotland, Rangers)	32	36
11302	Jim Leighton (Scotland, Hibernian)	37	73
11303	Nicky Walker (Scotland, Partick Thistle)	33	1
11401	Andoni Zubizarreta (Spain, Valencia)	34	106
11402	Santiago Cañizares (Spain, Real Madrid)	27	1
11403	José Molina (Spain, Alfonso Madrid)	35	1
11501	Stephane Lehmann (Switzerland, Sion)	36	8
11502	Marco Pascolo (Switzerland, Servette)	28	26
11503	Pascal Zuberbühler (Switzerland, Grasshoppers)	25	3
11601	Engin İpekoglu (Turkey, Fenerbahce)	35	28
11602	Puhi Rechter (Turkey, Fenerbahce)	23	14

FULL BACKS

Code	Player (Country/club)	Age	Caps
20131	Ivan Kryatkov (Bulgaria, Arhanose)	28	54
20132	Ivan Kryatkov (Bulgaria, National, Bourges)	21	0
20133	Emil Kremakov (Bulgaria, Olympiakos)	28	33
20134	Tzanko Tsvetanov (Bulgaria, Waldhof Mannheim)	26	1
20231	Elija Brnjakovic (Croatia, Bayern Munich)	28	1
20232	Robert Jarni (Croatia, Real Betis)	27	2
20233	Nikola Juricic (Croatia, Freiburg)	28	1
20331	Radoslav Latić (Cz Rep, Škoda Šibenik)	26	25
20332	Jiri Lach (Cz Rep, Škoda Prague)	24	1
20333	Tomáš Repka (Cz Rep, Škoda Prague)	22	2
20334	Jan Suchoperek (Cz Rep, Škoda Prague)	27	2
20431	Thomas Helveg (Denmark, Udinese)	24	12
20432	Jacob Laursen (Denmark, Skæbæk — RS)	24	11
20433	Torben Pechtold (Denmark, Aarsø)	26	13
20434	Jens Risager (Denmark, Brondby)	25	11
20532	Gary Neville (England, Manchester United — RS)	21	8
20533	Phil Neville (England, Manchester United)	19	0
20534	Stuart Pearce (England, Notts County Forest)	24	34
20631	Jocelyn Angloma (France, Toulouse)	30	32
20632	Eric Di Meco (France, Monaco)	32	20
20633	Bojan Lazarov (France, Bordeaux)	26	17
20634	Lilian Thuram (France, Monaco)	24	8
20731	Stefan Reuter (Germany, Borussia Dortmund)	29	51
20732	Rene Schneider (Germany, Rostock)	23	1
20831	Frank de Boer (Holland, Ajax)	25	39
20832	Winston Bogarde (Holland, Ajax)	25	2
20833	Michael Reiziger (Holland, Ajax)	33	6
20931	Luigi Apolloni (Italy, Parma)	29	10
20932	Amedeo Carboni (Italy, Roma)	31	9
20933	Paolo Maldini (Italy, AC Milan)	27	57
20934	Roberto Muzio (Italy, Parma)	32	7
21031	Paulinho Santos (Portugal, Porto)	25	11
21032	Carlos Secretario (Portugal, Porto)	26	12
21034	José Teixeira (Portugal, Boavista)	30	3
21035	Dimas Teixeira (Portugal, Benfica)	27	5
21131	Cornelis Popescu (Romania, Universitatea Craiova)	23	8
21132	Dan Petrescu (Romania, Chinezii)	25	50
21133	Tibor Selymes (Romania, Cercle Brugge)	25	27
21231	Yuri Kvitov (Russia, Dynamo Moscow)	28	13
21232	Harmo Mamrov (Russia, Spartak Moscow)	23	7
21331	Tommy Boyd (Scotland, Celtic)	30	33
21332	Craig Burley (Scotland, Chelsea)	24	7
21333	Stewart McGrade (Scotland, Aberdeen)	33	37
21334	Brian O'Neill (Scotland, Celtic)	33	1
21431	Sergi Barjuan (Spain, Barcelona)	24	18
21432	Alberto Beloso (Spain, Real Zaragoza)	25	12
21434	Jorge Otero (Spain, Valencia)	33	8
21531	Mark Hotiger (Switzerland, Etover)	28	59
21532	Yvan Quennin (Switzerland, Sion)	28	25
21631	Recep Çetin (Turkey, Beşiktaş)	30	46

CENTRAL DEFENDERS

Code	Player (Country/club)	Age	Caps
30138	Gosho Gulchov (Bulgaria, Denizlispor)	27	3
30139	Polar Huchev (Bulgaria, Hamburg)	32	30
30135	Todor Ivanov (Bulgaria, Rapid Vienna)	20	59
30231	Stiven Bilić (Croatia, West Ham United)	27	19
30232	Nikola Jerman (Croatia, Real Oviedo)	32	15
30233	Dubravko Pavlić (Croatia, Hercules)	28	15
30234	Zvonimir Soldo (Croatia, Croatia Zagreb)	28	28
30235	Igor Stjepan (Croatia, Derby County)	28	15
30331	Michal Horák (Cz Rep, Škoda Prague)	28	4
30332	Miroslav Kadlec (Cz Rep, Kaiserslautern)	31	48
30333	Ľubomír Kubík (Cz Rep, Škoda Prague)	31	48
30431	Jes Høegh (Denmark, Fenerbahce)	29	21
30432	Lars Olsen (Denmark, Brondby)	35	84
30433	Marc Reipper (Denmark, West Ham United)	27	37
30531	Tony Adams (England, Arsenal)	29	36
30532	Gary Pallister (England, Manchester United)	30	2
30533	Gareth Southgate (England, Aston Villa)	25	2
30631	Laurent Blanc (France, Auxerre)	20	47
30632	Marc Desailly (France, AC Milan)	27	20
30633	Frano Leboulet (France, Strasbourg)	28	7
30634	Alain Roche (France, Paris Saint-Germain)	28	22
30731	Mariusz Babiak (Germany, Bayern Munich)	23	13
30732	Thomas Helmer (Germany, Bayern Munich)	31	45
30733	Jürgen Kohler (Germany, Borussia Dortmund)	30	61
30734	Mathias Sommer (Germany, Borussia Dortmund)	28	39
30831	Danny Blind (Holland, Ajax)	24	37
30832	Johan de Kock (Holland, Roda JC)	31	6
30834	John Veldman (Holland, Sparta Rotterdam)	28	1
30931	Alessandro Costacurta (Italy, AC Milan)	30	35
30932	Ciro Ferrara (Italy, Juventus)	28	2
30933	Moreno Torricelli (Italy, Juventus)	28	1
31031	Fernando Couto (Portugal, Parma)	28	31
31032	Helder Cristovao (Portugal, Benfica)	25	18
31033	Paulo Madera (Portugal, Belenenses)	25	12
31131	Anton Dobcs (Romania, Steaua Bucharest)	31	8
31132	Gheorghe Mihail (Romania, Gungamp)	31	31
31133	Gheorghe Popescu (Romania, Barcelona)	29	29
31134	Daniel Prodan (Romania, Steaua Bucharest)	27	27
31231	Yevgeny Bushmanov (Russia, CSKA Moscow)	24	2
31232	Yuri Nesterov (Russia, Spartak Moscow)	25	25
31233	Omar Tebatz (Russia, Alania Vladikavkaz)	26	26
31331	Colin Calderwood (Scotland, Tottenham Hotspur)	31	15
31332	Colin Hendry (Scotland, Blackburn Rovers)	30	51
31333	Alan MacLean (Scotland, Rangers)	25	24
31431	Rafael Alkorta (Spain, Real Madrid)	27	41
31432	Abelardo Fernández (Spain, Barcelona)	26	30
31433	Fernando Hierro (Spain, Real Madrid)	28	28
31434	Miguel Angel Nadal (Spain, Barcelona)	29	29
31531	Alain Gheer (Switzerland, Grasshoppers)	25	18
31532	Stéphane Huetz (Switzerland, Hamburg)	21	21
31533	Dominique Herr (Switzerland, Sion)	30	30
31534	Roman Vega (Switzerland, Grasshoppers)	25	25
31631	Alpay Ozala (Turkey, Beşiktaş)	28	18
31632	Bulent Konur (Turkey, Galatasaray)	27	45
31633	Oğuz Temizkılıç (Turkey, Trabzonspor)	24	38
31634	Oğuz Temizkılıç (Turkey, Trabzonspor)	24	24
31731	Alper Özsoy (Turkey, Beşiktaş)	28	11
31732	Yılmaz Karabulut (Turkey, Galatasaray)	27	10

In his last week as secretary-general of the Law Society, John Hayes talks to Frances Gibb

'Those who adapt will flourish'

To many who swept Martin Mears to victory last summer, John Hayes is the villain of the piece. The secretary-general of the Law Society since 1987, he is the architect of the present organisation, with its 700 staff and income nearing £50 million. It has — some say — become a swollen, complacent bureaucracy, divorced from the struggles of solicitors in the high street. This, they argue, is what swept Mr Mears to power last summer on an anti-Establishment ticket.

Mr Hayes accepts some blame must lie with him: "It is right to be critical of the Law Society's performance over the years — to stand back and say that the society has become detached from its members. That is a matter of regret and fault — which includes me."

But much of the surge of discontent now targeted at the Law Society has its roots in the recession, he says. "Solicitors have lost many of the props which up to the early 1980s gave them a comfortable living." He cites the collapse of the housing market — which hit conveyancing (half of solicitors' earnings in 1986, now 12 per cent); the use of lower-cost staff (middle-management clerks), who by the 1980s were replaced by graduates; the removal by the Inland Revenue of the right to keep interest on clients' money; and tighter controls on legal aid.

"All this left a lot of desperate solicitors and a tiny proportion turned to dishonesty. But others had bills to meet and they turned to their professional body and asked what could be done to help them."

The answer was not always to their liking. The strategy of the Law Society in the past decade has been to promote a change of culture, which, as Mr Hayes puts it, no longer protects "particular monopolies or privileges but emphasises client care, promotes excellence, and does not regard... sound business practice as something alien to the values of a profession".

Small firms with four partners or less, are the majority in England and Wales but only 40 per cent of all solicitors. Fighting to survive, they found themselves with demands for new complaints procedures, codes of practice and anti-

discrimination measures. "Our message was that the world is changing and those who adapt will flourish. But it was not a popular message," Mr Hayes says. "If we had spent more years helping solicitors to market themselves, to give clients fee information, or done more to help them to handle complaints in-house — they might have adjusted more easily. But that did not seem essential — the good firms were doing it naturally."

Yet another sore point was the Solicitors Complaints Bureau, expanding to deal with the growing number of complaints, but failing to understand solicitors' problems in a recession. Many agree that the Law Society needed a shake-up. Not just the high street firms but City firms, too, found themselves divorced from their interests: they contribute most of its income, although most of its activities stem from the work of smaller firms, and the society itself is controlled or led by those from medium regional firms. But its primary fault, it can be argued, was failure to communicate with its members, rather than misplaced policies.

One colleague said: "John Hayes came to the Law Society when its standing was low and it was in disarray. He is a first-class administrator who has built up a highly professional machine, with top quality, talented staff — which he realised were its main asset." The top jobs which departing staff have recently secured vindicate their abilities.

Financially, council members and colleagues testify to the way Mr Hayes built up the society's bank balance, securing properties both in London and outside at low market prices; developing its research and policy planning, its press and public relations machine and its strategies on training and education of the profession.

Walter Merricks, a senior society official, says: "The idea that the profession can't afford a well-run, well-staffed professional body is absurd." Henry Hodge, a council member for 14 years, adds: "John put the Law Society on course and upgraded its public role, so that it became a well-respected commenting body. When reductions in spending were needed, three years ago, he



John Hayes says the danger of the turmoil is "not revolution but a Flat Earth Law Society"

achieved them overnight. And when people say it is too expensive — they forget that much of the profession's income is not paid for by solicitors at all, but by income-generating activities."

What is happening, many say, is undermining Mr Hayes' achievements. The new leadership represents more than a shift to protectionism. "The issue is fitness to govern," Mr Hayes says. "It is right to stand back and say, the Law Society has become detached from its members. But what we have now is leaders who believe the causes for which they were elected merit a suspension of the normal democratic conventions under which the society was governed."

The new ethos, he says, is not based on consultation, decision by committee or debate, but on driving forward particular aims and if needs be, suppressing views or evidence to the contrary. "They

(Mears and his deputy, Robert Sayer) say they were elected to do a job and that the Law Society should use all levers of power possible to achieve it — and that those levers should be under their control." It is a style, he says, that can bring its own backlash. "You have the unleashing of other forces — critics who start to realise that these new aims can't be achieved, either because they are illegal or an incoming government would oppose them or there's not the evidence to justify them."

The danger of the present turmoil is "not revolution but a Flat Earth Law Society. High street firms are at risk if they try to compete on price rather than quality; do not invest in new technology, do not take client care seriously and do not embrace modern management standards."

Worse, though, is the risk to the profession's powers of self-regulation. Decisions consistently taken for the profession's self-interest could lose it the right to regulate itself. Any

against Michael Howard's sentencing plans paid him tribute before he bows out after four years as Lord Chief Justice because of ill health. Two of the most fulsome came from the Opposition spokesman (Lord Mackay of Clashfern) said some kind words when Lord Taylor's retirement was first announced.

For the Liberal Democrat, Lord Lester of Herne Hill, a QC, said: "You will be recognised by future generations as the greatest Lord Chief Justice of this century." Lord Taylor had sometimes needed to have the "courage of a lion in winter" for taking a public stand against the Home Secretary. Mr Howard, he said, would be remembered as lacking the very qualities which we attribute to the present Lord Chief Justice".

For Labour, Lord Williams of Mostyn quoted a sentence he said could have been "made and minted for this Lord Chief Justice": "I will not cut my conscience according to this year's fashion."

SCRIVENOR

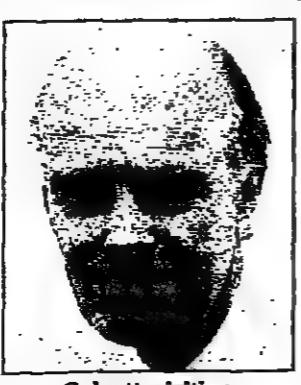
SEVERAL peers who spoke last week in the debate launched by Lord Taylor

A job to be popular

VERONICA Lowe, the former head of the Solicitors Complaints Bureau, has got a job working for the Inland Revenue. "At least it cannot be said that I take on only popular jobs," she told former colleagues. She is to be chief executive of the Valuation Office Agency, an executive agency of the IR.

The agency undertakes rating and council tax work in England and Wales. No doubt she will bump into some of the solicitors she met while heading the SCB.

College news
THE College of Law's bid to run an approved Bar Vocational Course from September next year, when the Inns of Court's School of Law's 145-year-old monopoly on educating barristers ends, is back on track, according to a list seen by *The Times*. There had been fears that



Calcutt visiting

the Bar had deliberately sidelined the college in an attempt to avoid any future fusion of solicitors and barristers work in England and the BPP Law School.

De Montfort University and the Manchester Metropolitan University, originally on the "most-favoured" list, have been dropped.

• MILES Renshaw, outdoor clerk at the solicitors Oswald Hickson Collier, can lay claim to being the model for the main character in the BBC TV series, *Madison* (the admirable parts of the character, that is). Mr Renshaw was taken to lunch by the star, Ian McShane, who plays an old law firm's outdoor clerk. Mr Renshaw says: "When he came, there must have been about ten secretaries in reception awaiting faxes."

Taylor-made
SEVERAL peers who spoke last week in the debate launched by Lord Taylor

against Michael Howard's sentencing plans paid him tribute before he bows out after four years as Lord Chief Justice because of ill health. Two of the most fulsome came from the Opposition spokesman (Lord Mackay of Clashfern) said some kind words when Lord Taylor's retirement was first announced.

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• Increasing involvement in areas of corporate strategy.

• Work closely with other corporate functions and with directors and senior management in the business.

- FOOLPROOF FORENSIC? 31
- INVESTIGATORS 32

Bad nightmares and sad reality

As an Inner London youth court magistrate, I am developing a severe case of paranoia. I have this recurring nightmare that someone, somewhere is trying to get rid of the Youth Court. In my walking moments I know this is impossible because the court exists by statute. Nonetheless I feel that the planned reorganisation is likely to lead to irreversible changes in its identity.

The nightmare began with the Police and Magistrates' Courts Act of 1994. There were provisions in the Bill for performance-related pay and fixed-term contracts for clerks that fortunately were abandoned. Sadly, we have been landed with a performance-related cash system for the court themselves. Three days of television-licence cases, for example, receive more points than a serious three-day case. This crazy situation, brought on by a market ethos, is now being looked into, but the Act also introduced the first Magistrates' Courts Committee for Inner London to bring it into line with the rest of the country.

A smaller committee replacing the old Committee of Magistrates sounds reasonable to some even though it means that the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate loses his job of running the service. Instead, he has become more a chairman of a board of directors.

In the chief's place comes a new Justices' Chief Executive who will be paid a much larger salary to administer the business-based system. Fine, I thought — until the changes envisaged by the new committee started giving me nightmares. The Youth Court will no longer be centrally run. The Family Panel will remain centrally organised for the present and the joint Family and Youth Courts administration could disappear this year.

It is deemed more efficient to devolve the Youth Court administration to four adult courts, where the paperwork related to our cases will be kept. The existing borough structure is expected to continue and our jurisdiction will remain that of Inner London so that we can continue to sit in any youth court.

Cynics among my colleagues, however, regard any devolution to other adult courts as the thin end of the proverbial wedge. Others believe that the expertise of magistrates and clerks might be lost. The specialist aspect of the one-time Juvenile Court is being torn apart," said a colleague. The Juvenile Court worked extremely well from a central administration. It had economies of scale and a level of consistency both in administration and quasi-judicial procedures.

It was the Children Act in 1991 and the Criminal Justice Act in 1992 which altered everything. The public law side of the Juvenile



PAULA DAVIES

the new slimmed-down magistrates' courts committees in the rest of the country seem to be settling down, even though each bench may no longer be represented on them. Nonetheless, Inner London is a special case, and the central organisation of its courts has been envied by those outside. We have a responsibility for a huge capital city and I don't see how devolution of administration is going to help. As youth court magistrates, we also have a duty to have regard for the welfare of children who appear before us. This, too, is becoming more difficult. When I hear that adolescent girls are being remanded to Holloway Prison because secure accommodation no longer exists for them, it seems time for despair.

If money can be found for supposedly more efficient magistrates' courts, it should be found for something infinitely more important — the proper care of the young who need control but should not be in an adult prison. This is not a nightmare but reality.

• The author is an Inner London magistrate

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The Cologne Reinsurance Co. is seeking to recruit an experienced Solicitor or Barrister to work at its Head Office in Cologne, Germany.

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The ideal candidate will be a qualified 3+ years Solicitor or Barrister with experience in handling insurance and/or reinsurance matters, particularly claims in the liability lines of business. Knowledge of the German language and/or another would be advantageous but is not a condition of the appointment. The position offers a competitive salary and interesting work in an international environment with the opportunity for some travel.

Candidates who are willing to make a minimum commitment of 3 years should apply in writing, enclosing a current CV, to:

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- Work closely with other corporate functions and with directors and senior management in the business.

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- Chartered Secretary or other professional qualification, with graduate degree and relevant career experience; legal background preferred.
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CORPORATE

2-6 year qualified lawyer keen for the opportunity to join a leading practice and with the commercial and technical expertise to work with experts in their field sought by the London office of this leading US firm. Superb package and wonderful scope for development. Familiarity with insurance clients a particular advantage. Ref: T21674

COMMERCIAL PROPERTY

To £Competitive 1 year qualified solicitor with commercial approach and unwilling to confine to the impersonal atmosphere of a larger City firm should consider seriously this flourishing commercial practice in Central London. Small practice offers real partnership prospects in the long term. Experience of secured lending of interest to this client. Ref: T19794

EMPLOYMENT LIABILITY

£Good Firm with excellent reputation for its practice management system, high profile clients and superb range of services. Liability work offers excellent opportunity for circa 1-3 year qualified solicitor. Will include work for wide range of public sector clients in which has good atmosphere with real prospects. Ref: T20784

CONSTRUCTION LITIGATION

To £60,000 Major City firm offering comprehensive service to its international and domestic client base and dealing with all aspects of construction contracts is keen to source additional lawyer 2-3 years qualified to join one of its leading departments. With strong track record at your previous firm you will need to demonstrate acute commercial sense. Ref: T20802

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To £Competitive This multi-national and media communication company seeks a 2-3 year non-contentious IP and IT lawyer to join a team of 2. You will be involved in a wide range of commercial agreements as well as other contractual and employment related work. You must be confident and lively and you will relish the opportunity to join this small but dynamic team. Ref: T19802

PROPERTY

Hong Kong To £Competitive This major City practice seeks a 0-4 year qualified property lawyer to join its Hong Kong office. This is an opportunity for a property lawyer seeking to work overseas in a well established and renowned practice. You will undertake a broad range of commercial property work including conveyancing, landlord and tenant and corporate support. Languages useful but not essential. Ref: T21819

For further information, in complete confidence, please contact Alison Jacobs, Deborah Dolgeish or Adrian Fox (all qualified lawyers) on 0171-405 6062 (0171-226 4292 or 0171-403 5727 evenings/weekends) or write to them at Quarry Dougall Recruitment, 37-41 Bedford Row, London WC1R 4JH. Confidential fax 0171-831 6394. Email alison@qdr.co.uk

EMPLOYMENT

To £42,000 Highly regarded employment department of leading medium-sized London firm has vacancy for further lawyer to join the team. You will ideally have 3-5 yrs' ppe and will advise on full range of contentious and non-contentious employment law. Rapid growth has created this opportunity to secure both UK and international clients. Robust personality and good academics required. Ref: T1647

PROJECT FINANCE

To £50,000 This progressive partnership committed to growth is now seeking a 2-3 year project finance lawyer to join a niche project finance team. You must have experience of the energy, construction and telecoms sectors and you will enjoy a rapid rise or partnership in this international practice. Ref: T1878

CORPORATE FINANCE

To £55,000 Major national practice seeks corporate finance lawyer at the 1-5 ppe level to join this fast expanding team. You will be involved in a wide range of work including M&A and high value M&A and joint ventures. The client base is outstanding and you will relish the opportunity to join a dynamic team where your prospects are unlimited. Ref: T20964

PROPERTY FINANCE

To £50,000 Solicitors with 0-4 year's ppe is sought by property finance group of major City banking practice. Acting mainly on behalf of leading clients, you will advise on varied property finance work of unsurpassed complexity. Prior property finance experience preferred, but lawyers with general property background encouraged to apply. Ref: T14085

PENSIONS

To £Excellent Medium-sized London firm has vacancy for 0-3 year qualified pensions lawyer, including pensions 1996 qualifiers with relevant experience with a major firm. Note that expanding department can offer excellent continuity to junior lawyers seeking to make impact within smaller practice. Hence excellent prospects combined with a good working environment. Ref: T20872

BANKING

To £60,000 Medium-sized and highly prestigious City firm has banking practice which has enjoyed impressive and sustained growth over recent years. A further vacancy has arisen for a lawyer with 3-5 years' ppe to advise a blue chip client base on varied transactional due for both lenders and borrowers. Superb opportunity for banking lawyer seeking to make mark and progress swiftly. Ref: T19199

TAXATION

To £50,000 This major City practice has a strong tax department integrated into the firm's banking and corporate client base. They are seeking tax lawyers at the 0-4 year level to undertake a wide range of corporate tax work including asset finance, capital markets and securities deals. You should be able to take a front line approach as well as get involved in transaction management on all aspects of the firm's practice. This is an outstanding opportunity. Ref: T20862

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and negotiation of contracts, you will spend time on special projects, including divestments, acquisitions and joint ventures worth many millions of pounds. Here you will be working with commercial and legal colleagues, often instructing and managing external lawyers working overseas. You will also act as a legal adviser to ICI Paints on safety, health and environmental issues together with general legal matters.

We are looking for a lawyer with the professional expertise and commercial acumen to play a leading role in international projects. You must have around two to three years' professional legal experience as a barrister or solicitor gained either in industry or private practice. International commercial experience would be useful and you must already have demonstrated the quality of your judgement in commercial matters.

We offer a generous salary and benefits package, together with excellent scope for further career development. So, if you're interested in a challenging commercial role with a world-class company, contact our advising consultant, Gareth Chambers, Business Manager, on 0171 405 0151 (evenings and weekends on 0171 813 6475) or send your cv to him at In-House Legal, 17 Red Lion Square, London WC1R 4QH. Fax: 0171 831 7969.

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INTERVIEW

To £125,000 Top eight US firm seeks "name partner" in the litigation field to build up existing practice. Client seeking advice includes those in the law, insurance, regulatory and utilities spheres. First rate support available, which, coupled with an excellent small team atmosphere, will be ideal for partners seeking to make their mark without the bureaucracy of larger firms. Ref: T1767

CM

Excellent junior international capital markets lawyers required to join private team with excellent opportunity for career acceleration. The team has a strong reputation for providing an excellent service to its clients and is often asked to advise in the drafting of bespoke documentation. This is an excellent opportunity for lawyers seeking either to upgrade or move into private practice from an in-house division. Ref: T2087

PSA

National firm with strong financial services team seeks and legal adviser to advise on a wide range of institutional work largely for wider clients. Personal credibility and genuine enthusiasm in the industry will be prerequisites since this firm is a market leader in insurance products and is seeking an individual who can demonstrate strong leadership skills. Ref: T20707

COMMODITIES

Leading international firm's London office seeks partner with strong experience in energy, minerals and metals. Excellent track record in energy, minerals and metals and a strong background in energy law. The firm is a market leader in insurance products and is seeking an individual who can demonstrate strong leadership skills. Ref: T2087

Banking Info

To £100,000 Top City firm seeks junior banking practice to assist in converting to a leading banking practice. The firm's information team is well established with first rate commercial experience.

Top City firm seeks junior banking practice to assist in converting to a leading banking practice. The firm's information team is well established with first rate commercial experience.

ILS RATE

To £125,000 Development of this highly specialised niche practice over the past year has been overwhelmingly successful. Applications are now coming from clients from between 0 and 3 years' experience from top City firms with first rate corporate finance and company commercial experience. The opportunities available for dynamic practitioners seeking a fresh challenge are unparalleled. Ref: T20855

PUBLIC LAW

To £125,000 Opportunity for newly qualified lawyer or barrister with first rate commercial experience to join City firm with a chain of lawyers

advising public bodies. The work load is varied and requires close client liaison and an ability to grasp complex legal issues quickly. This is a rapidly expanding area of law providing a challenging career for ambitious young lawyers. Ref: T20801

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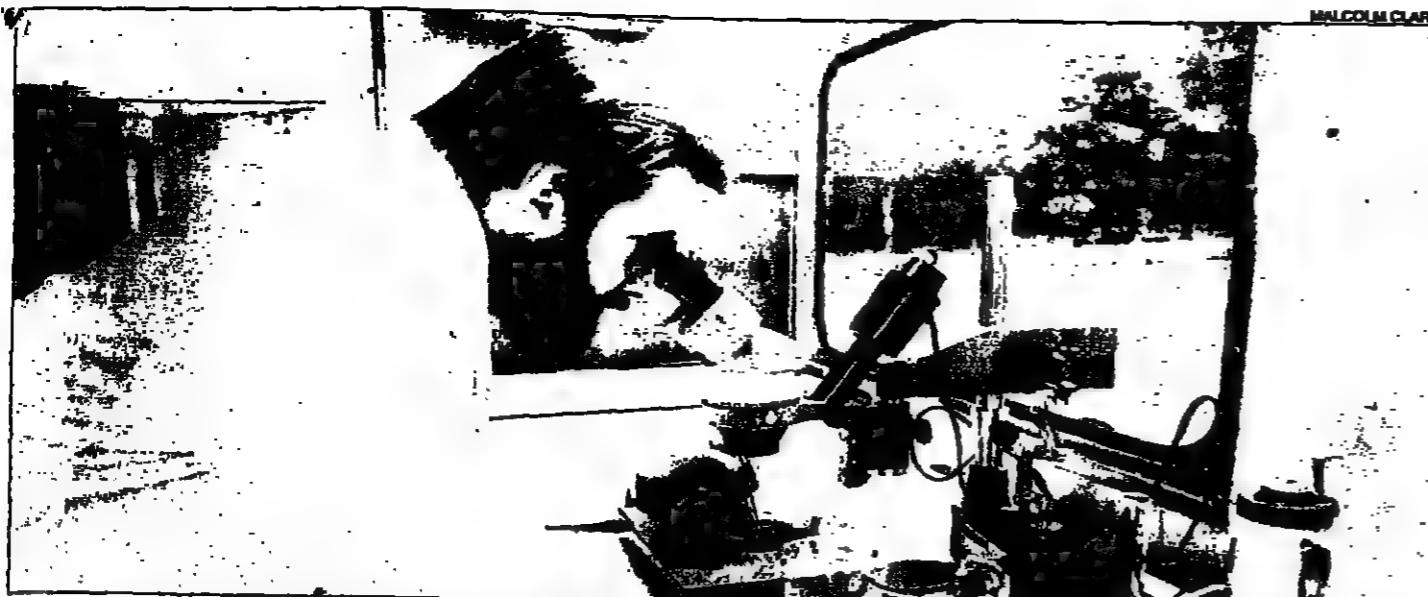
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A police mobile forensic science unit the days when lawyers unquestioningly accepted evidence from laboratories are ending

Who checks forensics?

Fiona Bawdon detects a new willingness to challenge evidence from scientists

The revelation that contaminated testing equipment was used at the Government's Forensic Explosives Laboratory at Fort Halstead in Kent highlights the need for lawyers to challenge even the apparently strongest forensic evidence.

Only a few years ago, forensic evidence was widely regarded within the legal profession as unassailable: if the scientists fingered your client as the culprit, there was not much you could do about it.

Andrew Hall, now a barrister at Doughty Street chambers but previously a partner at the leading legal aid firm Hodge Jones & Allen, was one of the first lawyers to question that assumption publicly.

Lawyers, he said, should always be sceptical of forensic evidence and should look for ways to challenge it. Forensic evidence can be wrong. When this point was put to the then chair of the Law Society's criminal law committee, he admitted it had never occurred to him.

Much has changed since then. Revelations from miscarriage of justice cases have shown scientists sometimes get it wrong. Lawyers are now much more likely to scrutinise scientific evidence for flaws. However, there is still some way to go. A leading forensic scientist claims the belief that his ilk are somehow the bringers of pristine truth still persists in some quarters, including juries, which

may give scientific evidence particular weight — which is all the more reason for defence solicitors to know how to challenge it.

Russell Stockdale, a former Home Office forensic scientist and now partner at Forensic Access, which specialises in advising on criminal defence cases, says: "Quite often, we will get a phone call from a solicitor told by counsel to contact us. They say: 'We have this case. Quite frankly, there's not much we can do because... well, it's science, isn't it?'

But Mr Stockdale wonders how many times a solicitor will simply accept prosecution evidence. The problem seems partly cultural. Lawyers know they are gun for hire but may assume that scientists are solely seekers after truth: methodical, rigorous and cautious.

Though it would be wholly unethical for a scientist to distort or amend his findings deliberately, scientific evidence, like all other kinds, is open to interpretation. Another scientist, on exactly the same findings, might genuinely come to a different conclusion.

Forensic scientists can also often make mistakes, sometimes of the most banal kind. The problem at Fort Halstead reportedly arose because no one had thought to check an essential and sensitive piece of equipment for conta-

mination before using it to conduct tests for Semtex. Mr Stockdale describes this omission, particularly at such a respected institution, as "bizarre".

He does not believe, however, that even the most conscientious defence lawyer could have been expected to pick up an error of this kind.

He says: "Even if they had suspected, in practical terms, there was nothing they could have done about it. To find out, they would have had to go into the building, and say: 'We're going to test every piece of equipment you use and everything you touch for contamination?'" The Legal Aid Board, he suspects, would probably not have paid for such an exercise.

Fortunately, other mistakes are more open to detection.

In one case, a hair sample found at the scene of a robbery was said by the police forensic scientist to have come from the suspect. It was subsequently shown to have come from a dog. A woman was charged with killing her baby by dosing it with barbiturates. On the morning of the trial, it was discovered that the scientist had put the decimal point in the wrong place, thus multiplying the amount of the drug supposedly found in the child's body by a factor of ten. The real dose was too low to be fatal: it was a cut death.

Even where the evidence seems

conclusive and samples do match, there may be more to a case than meets the eye. The police — like the scientists at Fort Halstead — may sometimes be in danger of unwittingly manufacturing evidence. For example, a man was accused of breaking into a newsagent. Glass fragments found on his clothes matched those from the shop. It was later shown that these fragments could have been transferred to him from the hands or clothes of the arresting police. In another case, a rape suspect was put in the police car in which the victim had been sitting a few hours earlier. The defence scientist showed that fibres found on him could have been transferred from the car seat.

Mr Stockdale believes the problems in this area are compounded by its being unregulated. There are no minimum standards, no minimum qualifications and no set procedures that have to be followed. Anyone with a white coat, a test tube and a bit of chutzpah can set himself up as a forensic scientist.

Police forces, which now have to buy forensic services out of predetermined budgets, are increasingly eschewing established laboratories and shopping around for the cheapest deal — and the quality of the evidence they are getting back is declining accordingly.

The lack of justice in Europe

Will the new EU treaty, now being finalised, really clarify extradition?

Next week's meeting in Luxembourg of the European Union Justice Council will be one of the most significant since it began. One of the main items of business will be the finalisation of a treaty to "improve" extradition.

Extradition of suspect from EU member states is an anachronism. To quote Judge Wolfgang Schomburg of the German Supreme Constitutional Court: "Non-extradition of a country's own nationals within this community of states and in real political terms, is a relic that can hardly be justified." However, the preamble to the treaty demonstrates that there are problems. It emphasises that "every member state has an interest in ensuring that extradition proceedings operate efficiently and rapidly, to the extent that this is compatible with... the principles of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and fundamental freedoms".

In practice, there is extreme practical difficulty in simplifying extradition procedures without increasing the number of infringements of Articles 5 and 6 (rights on detention and fair trial) of the convention. The signatories to the treaty also "express their confidence in the structure and operation of their judicial systems and in the capacity of all member state to ensure fair judgment".

But whatever the capacity of member states to ensure fair judgment for their own citizens, that confidence seems misplaced when it comes to foreigners. It must be significant that of the 150 or so complaints our organisation has received which give rise to concern that European Court of Human Rights rules may have been breached before or at trial, only two apply to northern European legal systems and the rest concern Mediterranean countries.

A major concern is the handicaps that foreigners face due to lack of efficient interstate communication. In practice, the outdated mechanisms and time limits of the old extradition conventions can lead to

interfering abuse of liberty. Translation difficulties also cause injustice. The case of Brenda Price, the Harlow grandmother arrested on a day trip to France, exhibited the extremes of such interaction.

She was arrested on October 5 1995. The supporting documentation reached France on November 18 but did not reach court until January 14, 1996. Only the warrant and one other document were in French and the rest in Spanish. Some of the Spanish documents, it transpired, contradicted those officially translated into French. The

"A major concern is the handicaps that foreigners face due to lack of efficient interstate communication"

treaty at least does something about recognising the invention of the fax machine. It does nothing about the time limits or translations.

The stage of legal process at which extradition is requested merits attention. Extradition is not just a prelude to arrest and trial requiring great caution about fundamental freedoms. Why should there be any formality concerned with the return of any EU citizen once he or she has been arrested in a requesting country and bailed there on an offence that occurred there? Civil liberty arguments fall because the offender has passed into the justice system of the requesting country for good or ill and the alternative to provisional liberty is no liberty at all.

On the other hand, the mechanics of notification render the common practice of trials in absentia so unsatisfactory that demands for extradition in such circumstances



Brenda Price: day trip arrest

should be eschewed without mandatory retrial.

Afolabi Osu, from London, was tried in Italy while a resident there and acquitted in 1988. He moved from Italy to Germany with his wife and child in 1989. Unknown to him, the prosecution decided to appeal against his release and the appeal took place without his knowledge. He was sentenced to eight years in absentia and on returning from a holiday in France via Italy to Germany in August 1995 was arrested at the Italian border. An application to appeal against the decision was turned down and he remains in jail.

There are other Britons currently at risk, including Warren Tozer and Graham Mitchell, acquitted in Portugal of attempted murder last year. Despite the admission of the "victim" that the whole thing was an accident, a retrial had been granted on appeal.

There are many other problems concerning definitions and interactions between different clauses of the treaty that could even result in persons being extradited to a country that will convict them for behaving lawfully within their native land.

It was not for the activities of the civil liberties information service, Statewatch, we would not be aware of the substance of the treaty: secrecy is the enemy of law reform. If such a treaty has been produced after four years of closed deliberations, it is unlikely that urgently needed law reforms dealing with the protection of European citizens' rights will feature in that other main item of business next week, the long-term programme.

At stake will be the liberty of hundreds if not thousands of innocent Europeans caught up in the judicial systems of other countries.

STEPHEN JAKOBI

The author is a solicitor and the director of the Fair Trials Abroad Trust, an organization for the legal rights of EU citizens. (0181-3328300).

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Nicholas Wood explains how to choose the best type of modern-day Sherlock Holmes

How do you investigate the investigators?

Last year I started a new job. As I skimmed through the employee's induction manual on my first day, strange headings caught the eye: "Filling in the Rubbish log" was followed by "Answering the Phantom Company Phones". I knew then that even my dozen years in consultancy had scarcely prepared me for the world of the private investigator.

I set out to explore my new environment. I discovered that investigators are unlicensed and unregulated. There is no statutory body overseeing the investigator. Few specialist agencies see any reason to join the two industry organisations, the Association of British Investigators or the Institute of Private Investigators.

Perhaps this freedom from control is why it is such a crowded market. *Yellow Pages* lists every conceivable investigation service from domestic and matrimonial inquiries to asset tracing or process servers. So how can you choose one agency over another? How can a lawyer be sure of operating in the best interests of a client when instructing investigators?

There is more to choosing than trial and error. There are simple steps to follow:

■ Begin your search before you have an urgent job by seeking references from colleagues, and, if possible, clients. Whom

have they used and what was best and worst about their service? Draw up a short-list and then visit them. This will give you an idea of their level of resource (and extravagance) as well as their security. If they are to handle your cases, you must be happy with their internal procedures and their ability to interpret significant findings. We have in-house accountancy and information technology specialists. Others can call on Customs and Excise, or police experience.

■ Make a point of meeting the investigators who will undertake your work. Test them. How has the last Criminal Justice Act affected pre-text calls and "doing bins"? (Section 161 effectively makes it an offence to procure or to sell information extracted from computer data, while a judgment last year held that putting rubbish out gave a licence for collection solely to the dustman, not the investigator.) If investigators act illegally on your behalf, you won't be able to avoid the fall-out.

■ Be judgmental. Does their operating style match yours? Are they discreet and

efficient? Do they understand the business you are in? Would you feel confident in them visiting your clients' offices or giving evidence in court?

■ Establish their charging basis and policy on expenses and disbursements. There is no reason for charges to be a secret. For field investigations we charge £65 an hour to a maximum of £650 for 24 hours. We pass on all disbursements at cost without a handling fee and cap expenses for items such as mileage, which otherwise can easily exceed what is reasonable. We give a 20 per cent discount for regular clients and longer jobs, and are prepared to work for a set budget as long as it is sufficient for the job.

You might try out a promising firm with a sample job. This keeps your regular investigators on the boil and enables you to evaluate value for money and clarity of reporting. Were you kept in touch as the investigation developed? Was the final report clear?

Once you have chosen your investigators, get the best out of them requires skill. Allow time to brief them fully on

every investigation and give them as much information as you have — you do not want them spending money finding out what you already know.

■ Check if they have any previous knowledge of the target. This might add value or expose a conflict of interest.

■ Be specific about your objectives. We love it if a client says: "We will consider this a success if by this date you have confirmed the following..."

■ Ask for a written proposal with itemised costs for each stage of the investigation. The challenge of developing a strategic workplan requires investigators to focus on your needs. The path to resolution is littered with the case files of those who obtained hearsay information when it was evidence you needed.

If the case requires international work, be careful as both deadlines and confidentiality can be compromised. A network of associated offices across continents is no more a guarantee of success than a subcontractor in place if communication is poor. Insist on the hands-on involvement of someone you can meet within the UK.

The lesson is clear: to find the best investigators, and service, you need to invest time in getting to know them.



Out of bounds: a private eye who will trawl through bins is prepared to act illegally

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Tips included in minimum wages

Nerva and Others v R. L. and G. Ltd

Before Lord Justice Strangton, Lord Justice Aldous and Mr Justice Douglas Brown

Judgment May 15

Tips added to a restaurant bill which were paid by way of cheque or credit card and distributed by the employer was part of the employees' remuneration for the purposes of the minimum wage legislation.

The Court of Appeal so held by majority (Lord Justice Aldous dissenting) in a recent judgment brought by the employees, Sandro Nerva, Alfredo Rodriguez, Jose Pulteno and Jose Gigray Cabo, against the decision of Mr Justice Mance in the Queen's Bench Division (*The Times* June 9, 1994) when he held on a preliminary issue that the employers, R. L. and G. Ltd, trading as Paradiso e Inferno Restaurant and Trotta Blu Wine Bar, were fulfilling their obligations under the Wages Council Act 1979 and the Wages Act 1986.

Mr Patrick Elias, QC for the employees; Mr Nicholas Underhill, QC, for the employer.

Lord Justice Strangton said that tips which were paid by including the amount in a cheque or credit card were paid to the employer who distributed an equivalent amount in the proportions he decided, to the waiters within a week or so after the transaction, but before the employer received the payment.

The question which arose was whether those amounts were counted as part of the employees' minimum remuneration. The view of the Inland Revenue, which accorded with the ordinary Eng-

lish meaning of remuneration, was that it was that which an employee received as a reward for the work he had done, and included tips. However, the minimum wages legislation took a different view and confined it to that which the employee received from his employer.

Sums which were paid by cheque or credit card to the employer became his property and it was he who thereafter paid an equivalent amount to the waiters. It should therefore count against the minimum remuneration requirement. However, Mr Elias had advanced five reasons for reaching that conclusion:

1. The limited provision in paragraphs 3 and 2 in the Schedule to the Wages (Licensed Residential Establishment and Licensed Restaurant) Order (SI) 1982 No 739 allowing gratuities to count against the minimum remuneration by implication provided that no other circumstances could then count against it.

However, in his Lordship's judgment it was equally if not more plausible that paragraph 12 was intended to militate in favour of employers' rights of deduction in Wrotesley v Regency Sports and Restaurant (1987) 2 KB 277. It was held there that cash tips were not remuneration for the purpose of the Wages (Regulation (Licensed Place of Refreshment) Order) SI 1949 No 433. Paragraph 12 provided that cash tips did count against the minimum wage requirements up to certain specified limits. It said nothing about tips by cheque or credit card.

2. By reference to section 17 of the 1986 Act nothing could count as remuneration unless it was a sum calculated by reference to time worked.

His Lordship did not read the section that way. Subsection 1(a) appears to be designed to allocate a given payment to a particular week by way of remuneration for time worked in that week but it did not necessarily have to be calculated by reference to the amount of time worked. Otherwise, a bonus might be excluded.

However, if the contract was to pay an amount equal to the tips as part of the employee's remuneration, then there was no such principle as Mr Elias contended for. One had simply arrived back at the original question, whether the minimum wage legislation allowed such a bargain to be made. In his Lordship's judgment the employer was not obliged to keep the money separate, and indeed would in practice supplement it to some extent with his own money.

However, the only relevant question was that set out by Lord Goddard in *Wrotesley* whether the employer was paying with his own money. That he was, even if it had been paid in the belief that it would be passed on to the waiters and on terms that the employer would do so.

4. It was the customers and not the employer who paid the tips to the waiters; the employer merely acted as agent for the customers.

While that argument had more to commend it, there were powerful obstacles.

First the greater part of a cheque or credit card payment, representing the cost of food and drink, was beyond question intended for the employer as principal. It chose in effect to represent by the cheque or the promise of the credit card company, was the property of the employer.

Solicitors: Ms Tamara Lewis; Anthony Gold; Lerman & Muirhead, Brixton.

Second, the customers had no

right to revoke their instruction or any part of it.

Third, the customers as principals were not under any liability if the employer failed to perform his duties as agent and kept all the money for himself.

5. Nothing could count as remuneration which was owed to the waiters by an existing obligation.

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Concessionaires' staff can sue store

Law Report May 28 1996

Employment Appeal Tribunal

LAW 33

Harrods Ltd v Remick

Harrods Ltd v Seely

Elmi v Harrods Ltd

Before Mr Justice Mynott, Dr G. Grieves and Mrs M. T. Prosser

Judgment May 17

Three staff employed at concessionaires at Harrods department stores were held to have worked for Harrods within the meaning of section 7 of the Race Relations Act 1976 and industrial tribunals had jurisdiction to hear their claims of race discrimination against Harrods.

The Employment Appeal Tribunal so held when discussing two appeals by Harrods from decisions of industrial tribunals sitting at London South in November and July 1994 in which they held that they had jurisdiction to hear claims of race discrimination by Ms Maria Remick and Mrs Annupama Seely. The appeal tribunal allowed an appeal by Mrs Gillian Elmi from a decision of an industrial tribunal at London South on April 10, 1995, that Harrods were not employed by her.

Mr Justice Douglas Brown delivered a concurring judgment.

Lord Justice Aldous dissenting, said that it was true, as Mr Underhill had submitted, that in the case of tips paid by credit card and cheque, the property in the money passed to the employer. He did not argue that they could then be a trust, and that the money belonged to the employees in equity; he accepted that they could only have a personal right to it. That was because the employer would not be obliged to keep the money separate, and indeed would in practice supplement it to some extent with his own money.

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Mr Remick was employed as a person consultant by Sheaffer Potts (UK) Ltd who had a sales counter in the pen department of Harrods. The Harrods buyer made an oral agreement with Sheaffer giving them an exclusive counter area in the store.

The stock of pens was purchased from Sheaffer by Harrods who fixed the sales price. Replacement orders required the approval of the Harrods buyer.

The employees of the concessionaires were required to comply with a code of conduct which Harrods used to maintain their reputation. Store approval was withdrawn by Harrods in relation to work for which the section applied to discrimination against such a worker in, for example, by not allowing him to do the work or to continue to do it or by subjecting him to any other detriment.

As a matter of interpretation, the expression "any work for a person" went wider than work done by an employee for an employer. It was a question of fact and degree in each case whether the particular work was "work for a person".

In the present cases the industrial tribunals were entitled to find that the work in question was work "for" Harrods. It was work done for Harrods store or in the benefit of Harrods and controlled under Harrods control, as Harrods might refuse or withdraw store approval for the worker to do the work available.

There was no error of law in the case of Ms Remick and Mrs Seely. The appeal by Mrs Elmi would be allowed. Leave to appeal would be granted.

Solicitors: Ms Caroline Bosley; Ms Tamara Lewis; Free Representation Unit.

Newly qualified chartered, incorporated engineers and technicians

Chartered Engineers

The Engineering Council announces that the following, in membership of the appropriate engineering institutions, have qualified as Chartered Engineers entitling them to use the designatory letters CEng after their names:

Institution of Cost Engineers

British Computer Society

C A Cheadle, R E Akbari, R E

Achher, A K Arora, S B

Ahuja, S B Amin, R E

Anderson, A E Arscott, N

Ardern, A E Astley, R E

Shake-up at Hambros enters second phase

By PATRICIA TEHAN, BANKING CORRESPONDENT

HAMBROS has started the second stage of a massive restructuring plan that has seen it return to its core merchant banking roots and begin to expand into less risky business.

Hambros, one of the last remaining independent merchant banks in the City, announced the first stage of its shake-up last November, when it unveiled a first-half loss of £7.7 million.

The first stage included running down the corporate loan book, after the decision to pull out of straight corporate lending and stick to lending as part of a wider service.

Call to toughen up trade

Individuals and companies should have the right to bring cases before an independent competition authority, a Demos report argues today.

The think-tank criticises British competition policy as too dependent on the executive, with the Secretary of State controlling referrals to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission and following the recommendations of the Office of Fair Trading.

Demos argues for the establishment of a single integrated competition body, independent of government, to help to restore faith to competition policy.

Hilton sale

Ladbroke Group has exchanged contracts with Great Eagle Holdings, based in Hong Kong, for the £100 million sale of the Langham Hilton Hotel. The sale is at least twice the refurbished hotel's book value. Hilton International will continue to operate the hotel. The proceeds will be partly used to reduce group debt.

Halfords jobs

Halfords, the bicycle and car care chain owned by Boots, is to open 25 superstores, creating 500 jobs. The company, which sells one in three bicycles bought in the UK, said demand had been strong.

Duralay deal

CINVen, the venture capital company, is backing the £34 million management buyout of Duralay, the UK's largest carpet underlay and accessories maker, from BBA group.



Diplomatic mission: John Major, left, with Chris Patten, right, and Victor Fung, chairman of the Hong Kong Trade Development Council, during the Prime Minister's recent visit to the colony

Hong Kong businessmen hit back at Major rebuke

FROM JONATHAN MURSKY IN HONG KONG

THE seven major Hong Kong business groups which were rebuked by John Major last week for their criticism of Chris Patten, the colony's Governor, yesterday counter-attacked by telling the Prime Minister that he had disappointed them.

The statement from the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce and six other associations and confederations was counterbalanced by a survey of 62 members of the colony's political and economic elite,

which expressed fears about the future of Hong Kong far more serious than those voiced by Mr Patten.

The open response to the Prime Minister expressed "surprise" that he had advised the Governor's critics to express gratitude to Mr Patten. The Hong Kong businessmen's statement added: "One would have thought it a matter of duty for the highest-paid official to do his job, rather than a case of the taxpayer owing gratitude."

The businessmen also said

that they expected the Governor to "properly image of the territory".

But in a survey released over the weekend by Global Group, the American company that concentrates on business strategies, 57 per cent of an elite group of business and political leaders in the colony said that after 1997 they expected Hong Kong would be ruled by officials appointed by Peking and that there would be a rise in kidnappings of businessmen and in crime and corruption.

YOU
WANT TO
EMPLOY
THE BEST
PEOPLE
IT'S ONLY
HUMAN

CHANGE ON WEEK

THE POUND

	Bank Buy	Bank Sale
Australia \$	2.01	1.95
Austria Sch	17.42	15.92
Belgium Fr	50.95	46.98
Canada \$	1.39	1.29
Cyprus Cyp	0.763	0.698
Denmark Kr	9.58	8.76
Finland Mark	7.75	7.16
France Fr	8.31	7.85
Germany Dm	2.49	2.25
Greece Dr	30.00	28.00
Hong Kong \$	12.36	11.36
Ireland £	1.02	0.94
Israel Shek	5.3400	4.8500
Italy Lira	247.00	231.00
Japan Yen	176.20	160.20
Malta Liri	0.950	0.835
New Zealand \$	2.29	2.00
Norway Kr	2.36	2.14
Portugal Esc	10.54	9.74
S Africa Rd	250.50	232.00
S Africa Rand	7.17	6.57
Spain Pes	201.50	188.50
Spain Kr	1.00	1.00
Switzerland Fr	2.06	1.87
Turkey Lira	122.140	114.140
USA \$	1.612	1.4822

Prices for small denomination bank notes only as supplied by Barclays Bank. Different rates apply to traveller's cheques.

Prices as of close of trading yesterday.

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 share	2785.5 (-31.0)
FT SE 100	3752.1 (-37.5)
New York Dow Jones	5782.88 (+75.36)
Tokyo Nikkei Avge	21798.43 (-118.17)

Answers from page 23

MINIFIDIANISM

(b) Having almost no faith or belief. The condition of a commuter on the Circle Line, when the train stops in the tunnel between Euston and Camden Town for the fifteenth time, wondering if the train will arrive on time; of the freelance writer wondering whether the cheque will arrive this tax year; of a parent wondering if a teenager will place his/her dirty clothes in the laundry basket rather than on the floor under the bed.

WHIMLING

(a) A weak, childlike person, a wimp. Do not knock them. Whimlings are having a jolly good time and lots of fun, while strong, mature, adult persons are worrying themselves silly.

APATETIC

(b) Imitative in colour or shape. A term from the world of zoology but obviously adaptable to that of human fashion. Or, for that matter, of morphology. "Brilliant idea of yours to stand for Parliament, Sebastian. Who more than you to appeal to the apatetic vote?"

ORARIAN

(c) A dweller by the sea shore. A condition devoutly wished by modern suburban man and woman. On retirement they remove to orarian ghettos such as Beddlin and Florida, and are bored and blown out of their skulls. Until the Industrial Revolution, people were more robust about orarian attractions. The seaside was regarded (rightly) as a marginal place for fishermen, seamen, landladies and others who could not do better for themselves.

SOLUTION TO WINNING CHESS MOVE
1 Bb5+ cxd5 2 Qd5+ Kc6+ and mate next move.

ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENT MARKET

Thomas Potts soars in busy AIM week

THE Alternative Investment Market was again busy last week as recent newcomers to the market for smaller companies continued to do well.

The top performer was Thomas Potts, the printing company associated with Nigel Wray, an entrepreneur noted for finding potential; its shares continued to storm

ahead, ending the week at 14p, against a 5p placing price. Mulberry, the leather goods company placed at 15p, surged to 20.5p before

settling at 18.5p. Traders also reported interest in FNR Holdings, the forestry group; its shares, placed at 35p, ended at 39p, with talk of more

demand in coming weeks. Epic Multimedia disappointed, ending the week at 90p, against a 105p placing.

Whitecross Group, the chain of dental practices, is looking to join AIM with a trimmed-down issue at 34p a share on Thursday.

PHILIP PANGALOS

1995	High	Low	Market cap (£ million)	Price	Wkly %	YTD %	P/E
134	109	102	AMCO Corp	127	-1	4.9	17.8
58	48	2.57	Amico Recruit	43	-	-	-
115	115	21.20	Active Images	116	-	4.7	-
125	125	23.60	Adu Shuchi	160	-	-	-
20*	74	18.50	African Gold	15	+1	-	-
15	13	5.57	Albermarle & Bl	17	-1	-	-
82	82	8.92	Alpha Omicron	110	-	5.3	12.3
380	380	38.20	Ann St Cr Pl	925	-	8.6	-
21	21	5.48	Ann St Cr Pl	925	-	8.6	-
591	591	1.89	Alpha Prop	925	-	9.9	-
1	1	2.10	Adk Control	131	+15	-	-
61	61	1.08	Afghan Trust	68	-	-	-
57	57	7.40	Balfourray	54	+1	-	-
20	17	4.62	Barts Hldgs	18	-	-	-
45	43	3.85	Baskardo	43	-	-	-
150	140	0.98	Bawden Ltd	145	-	3.9	-
70	70	11.70	Bearish Ltd	170	-	-	-
418	240	48.30	Bearish Hldgs	68	-	2.2	-
120	118	12.50	CA Coats Hldgs	118	-	-	-
116	116	0.95	CCJ Foundry	120	-	-	-
110	110	0.95	CCJ Foundry	110	-	1.5	14.0
105	95	7.50	CCJ Foundry Ltd	65	-	7.9	-
2*	2*	2.07	Capital & Trade	78	+2	-	-
68	68	12.60	Cardical	73	+2	0.8	17.0
70	68	16.40	Cardiel	64	+15	5.9	9.1
43	41	3.50	Cassidy Bros	41	-	-	-
58	58	4.50	Cavendish Group	18	-	-	-
52	52	4.50	Celco	21.75	-	-	-
124	109	16.40	CI Comms/TV	122	-	2.5	15.7
95	95	6.92	Chase Corp	95	-	-	-
61	53	6.13	Chase Corp	95	-	-	-
110	110	0.20	Chase Corp	95	-	-	-
510	510	12.20	Chase Corp Fin	510	-	-	-
44	37	8.78	Constar Int'l	40	-2	5.0	10.0
58	58	14.00	Coronet Glass	76	-	2.3	-
73	70	2.79	Craig Edie Pl	76	-	8.7	-
120	97	31.30	Craig Edie	87	-	-	-
53	53	2.20	Crown Products	208	+2	3.8	-
210	152	14.10	CSIS Management	34	-	-	-
36	34	5.40	CSIS Management	70	-	5.1	10.0
37	37	3.70	David Glass	150	-	2.4	44.0
17	11	7.50	Dawson Hldgs	165	+400	24.4	44.0
375	305	35.40	Decon Corp	345	-10	-	-
76	60	11.30	Diamond	305	-	-	-
137	137	10.20	Digital	95	-	-	-

Jon Ashworth on the huge fees from winning schemes

Windfalls for advisers

Architects and accountants are among those making a fortune from big projects

Professional advisers are the big winners in Britain's National Lottery. Architects, accountants and engineers are earning hundreds of millions of pounds in fees for their work on schemes that owe their existence to lottery funds. Fees on the controversial Royal Opera House redevelopment are estimated at £24 million.

Projects on the scale of a Lowry Centre or South Bank could leave architects and advisers to share £20 million or more.

The league table of winners reads like a Who's Who. In architecture, Sir Norman Foster, Sir Michael Hopkins,

and Sir Richard Rogers. In construction, Bovis, Tarmac, John Laing and Robert McAlpine. In accountancy, Ernst & Young, KPMG and Coopers & Lybrand.

Last week alone saw a fresh burst of lottery funding, with £23 million assigned to the Science Museum, £41.3 million for a zoo in Bristol, and £22.7 million for the Royal Academy of Dramatic Arts (RADA). Other recent recipients include the Albert Hall, which received £40 million towards its ambitious refurbishment plans.

By Friday, lottery funds had been allocated to 736 projects with an estimated total value



of £4.03 billion, according to research by Glenigan, a market intelligence specialist. Based on a spread of 13 per cent to 20 per cent of total project value, fees for consultants, architects and engineers associated with lottery projects could top £900 million. Applications remain outstanding on 402 projects with a combined estimated value of £11.44 billion.

Even at the lower end of the fees scale, this leaves the leading firms chasing further potential spoils of nearly £1.5

billion. Virginia Bottomley, the National Heritage Secretary, last week admitted to "anxieties" about the public's perception of how lottery funds were distributed. She felt that the fact that thousands of lottery awards went to small causes was not fully understood. In spite of her concerns, "big-league" lottery projects will inevitably continue to dominate headlines. The Building Design Partnership and Sir Michael Hopkins & Partners top the league of architects associated with lottery

projects, with seven schemes each, worth £264 million and £260 million respectively. Sir Norman Foster & Partners is advising on the £72 million Great Court scheme at the British Museum. Glenigan's rankings are based on an estimate of total building costs, which may be subject to change. Some of the firms are likely to dispute the figures, which include projects applying for lottery funds, as well as those who have already received a grant.

Architects typically charge fees of 5 or 6 per cent on new buildings over £5 million, according to the Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA). On refurbishments, fees could be expected to rise to 7-8 per cent. On this basis, Sir Richard Rogers' work on the £170 million South Bank project could command fees of £8 million or more, although the RIBA scale is only an

indication. The South Bank team will not disclose how much is being spent on professional fees. However, it points out that in-depth surveying and other analysis was covered in a £950,000 feasibility study paid for by the Arts Council using lottery money.

Many advisers claim to take on lottery work at little or no gain, conscious of the prestige of working on a British Museum or Bankside. Others perform preparatory work at a reduced rate, charging fuel or even inflated fees if the scheme is cleared to proceed.

Tarmac tops the list of building contractors, with five projects worth a total of £260 million. John Laing is associated with five schemes worth £142 million, and Tilbury Douglas Construction is involved with three schemes worth £141 million.

Construction industry analysts say that the lottery is having negligible impact on profits, but will have more of a bearing once margins improve in two to three years' time.

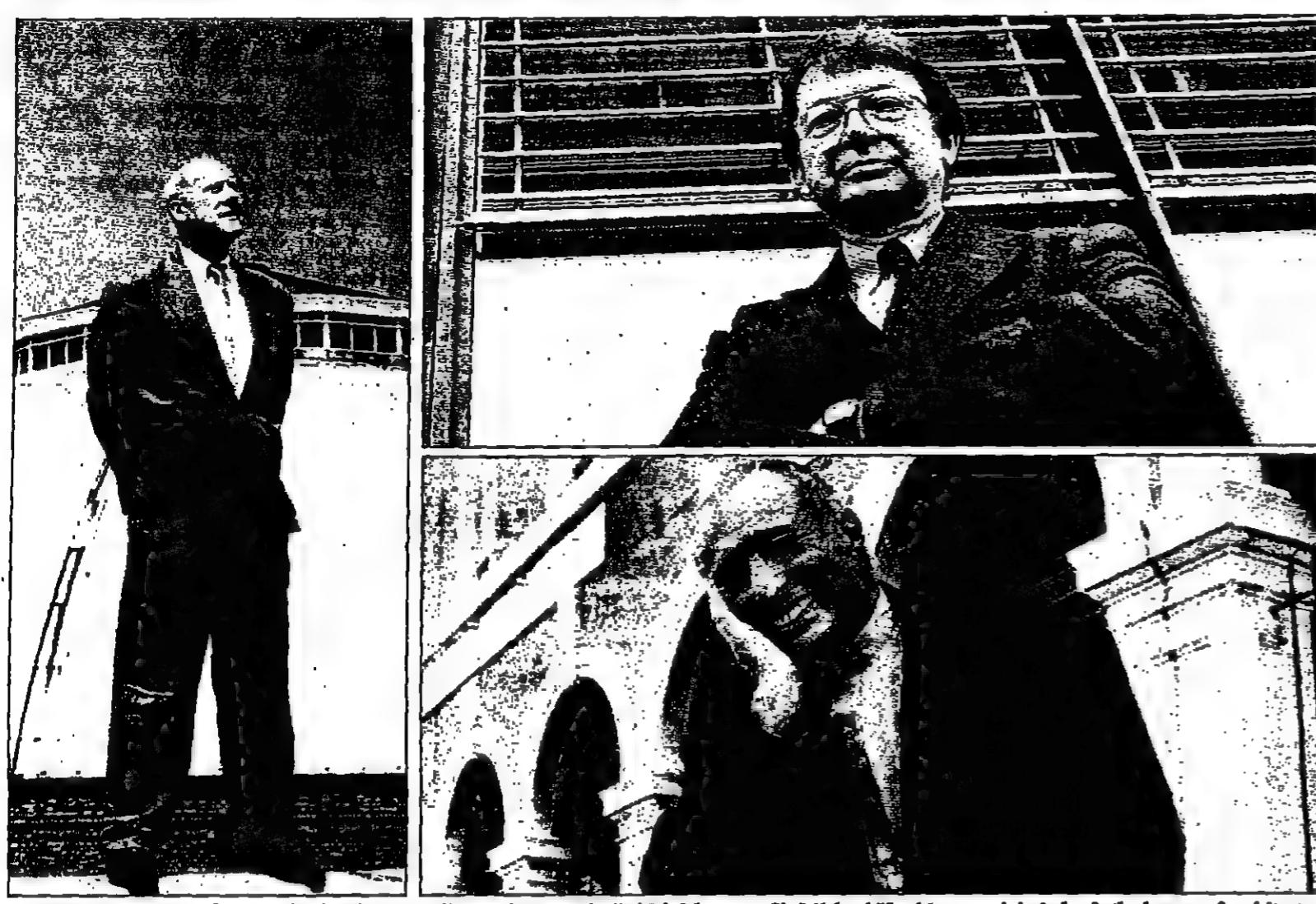
Whether building costs will increase on account of the lottery remains to be seen. Robert Davis, research manager at Glenigan, said: "Many companies are banking to a large extent on the largesse of the National Lottery fund distributors."

The impact of the lottery on the construction industry will grow as we approach the millennium with an ever-increasing number of schemes being proposed, and an enormous influx of additional funding becoming available."

The list of lottery beneficiaries extends far beyond builders and architects to encompass solicitors, accountants, consulting engineers, quantity surveyors, and interior decorators.

The idiosyncrasies of the lottery have proved a boon to theatre consultants, while an emphasis on providing facilities for the disabled has spurred demand for everything from customised vans to specially-adapted theatre gantries.

Accountants such as KPMG and Coopers & Lybrand play a key role in preparing lottery applications, and in raising partnership funds from private industry. They also advise bodies such as the Arts Council of England in assessing submissions, generating business for one another.



Sir Norman Foster, left, is involved with a £72 million scheme at the British Museum. Sir Michael Hopkins, top, jointly leads the league of architects associated with lottery projects, and Sir Richard Rogers, bottom, is part of the team advising on the £170 million redevelopment of London's South Bank

State-of-the-art fees earned from Milton Keynes complex

It started with a modest regional theatre costing £7 million. It ended with a world-class entertainment complex, carrying a £23.8 million price tag, and leaving a raft of professional advisers to share fees of £3.76 million.

The Milton Keynes Theatre and Gallery is due to open in the spring of 1999, underpinned by a lottery grant worth £19.7 million.

Blanki and Heard, the architects, and Gardner Merchant, the catering group, are among advisers to the 1,330-seat venue, which aims to lure West End productions to Milton Keynes with the promise of top-quality backstage facilities.

A moveable ceiling is among a series of expensive innovations, which stretch to a lift on the backstage fly tower, ensuring access for disabled workers.

The lead adviser, Coopers &

Lybrand, drew up the feasibility study and has the task of keeping the project on track. Milton Keynes Borough Council initially submitted a bid for about £4 million, with

and Angier, the theatre consultant; Whity and Bird, the consulting engineer; Arup Associates, the acoustic engineer; Pears Phipps, theatre management adviser; and a raft of professional advisers to share fees of £3.76 million.

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Welcome back, Doctor, whoever you are

C'est magnifique, mais ce n'est pas le Doctor Who. Actually, it was only fairly magnifique, but a wee Whil Monday we weren't going to argue about that. For years, nay decades, people have wondered what Doctor Who (BBC1) would look like if it had some decent money spent on it. Now we knew - it looked different, very different.

This, of course, was the Doctor Who that the BBC was too mean to make. Despite the timeless clatter of its fans, despite the growing worldwide appetite for television in which things go bump in the fifth dimension, it was only the open cheque book of Universal Television that ensured the Doctor got an eighth regeneration at all. Inevitably, this new lease of life was secured at heavy cost. Last night's feature-length film was awfully, awfully American.

Now, this was not necessarily a bad thing. After 30-odd years of

materialising in the same Surrey gravel pit, it was high time that the Doctor got to go somewhere interesting. San Francisco? Bringing a slight worry that most of its inhabitants already had sonic screw-drivers, I had no problem with San Francisco.

But I did have a bit of a problem with what happened once the Tardis, still sounding like an asthmatic starter motor materialised in one of those steams-filled back alleys, complete with chained and clamped wire gate at one end. I waited for a naked Arnold Schwarzenegger to tumble into it as he does in all the *Terminator* films. Instead a gang of American Asians pitched up and shot the Doctor's seventh regeneration, Sylvester McCoy. That, as they say, was just the start.

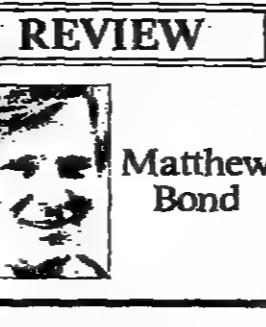
It quickly became clear, however, that the ambitions of the American producers and the hopes of British devotees were occupying

different dimensions. What the Americans wanted was another *New Adventures of Superman*, where a naive but kinda attractive superhero goes round thwarting evil with the help of a sophisticated and definitely attractive 1990s career woman. Grace Holloway's low-cut ball-gown may have been the most arresting outfit since Leela's little chunois number but her character was pure Lois Lane.

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Wovians (if that is the right word) hoping for nostalgic echoes of the series' much trawled-over past were in for a disappointment. The Daleks got a passing mention for exterminating the Master (of course, they hadn't, he'd simply turned into a long, wriggly special effect) and that was about it. Instead, we were treated to a tawd of America's rather more recent cinematic past. Lots of *Terminator*, bits of *Ghostbusters*, a touch of



Matthew Bond

Indiana Jones... all good films, but they are not Doctor Who.

Paul McGann, once he had regenerated in the hospital morgue, definitely was. He already looks the part of the frock-coated eighth doctor and once he curbs a slight tendency to mumble he should sound it too. But perhaps his lips were still recovering from the after effects of the Doctor's first kiss.

If the series is to return, it will need stronger scripts than this simplistic offering, which struggled to fill 55 minutes and laboured somewhat in its search for wit. Although it was splendid to see the Earth being saved by a beautiful woman pushing two bits of wire together again, little of what went before made much sense.

Why had the Eye of Harmony not been opened for 700 years when any old human could do it? Why did its opening suddenly restore the Doctor's memory (thankfully putting an end to awful "Who am I?" lines)? And why did it require an atomic clock to close it again? I'm not even sure that who knows. Still, it was good to see the old Time Lord back and I hope we don't have to wait another seven years before his next outing.

Time travel also features large in *Braunwell* (ITV). Each week a 20th-century storyline is picked up by a Carlton Tardis and transported

back to 19th-century London. Last night, it was the tale of an effete young man succumbing to a fatal infection of the blood. I wonder where they got that from?

The love that dare not speak its name was definitely news to the wholesome Eleanor Braundell (Jemima Redgrave). "How unspeakable," she said, when Dr Marsham (Kevin McNamee) explained all. "His disease is one we can't yet cure, said Marsham, professing just a little too much, surely.

Well, perhaps. For after Dr Braundell had swapped outrage for guilt (yes again, I'm afraid - her patients are dropping like nine-pins in this series), Marsham had a little more to say on the subject. "We are all of us tempted in our different ways. Our lot is to resist temptation and suffer in silence... or pay the price." Who know what secrets he has been

hiding behind that droopy moustache? Well, certainly not old Goody Two-Shoes, Dr Braundell.

One of the many secrets that Greg Dyke hides behind that messy beard is how a multi-millionaire media tycoon can still cut the mustard as a sports reporter and presenter of the excellent *Fair Game* (Channel 4). He shouldn't be able to get away with this man-of-the-people act but somehow he does, meandering with amiable purpose through the sporting subject of the week.

Last night, with the football fest of Euro 96 almost upon us, it was the treatment meted out by tabloid newspapers to England football managers. "Swedes 2; Turnips 1" said the *Sun* headline that eventually did for Graham Taylor. "I thought it was a very good headline," said Taylor. "Which made you wonder what Terry Venables made of yesterday's offering: "Hong Pong".

WORLD SERVICE

EST 5.00am 7.00am 10.00am 12.00pm 2.00pm 4.00pm 6.00pm

6.00am Business Breakfast (38586)

7.00am BBC Breakfast News (Ceefax) (61517)

8.00 Breakfast News Extra (Ceefax) (7192848)

9.25 Can't Cook, Won't Cook (I) (s) (7101683)

9.50 FILM: The Crimson Pirate (1952)

Swashbuckling romp with Burl Ives

Directed by Robert Stiodmark (Ceefax)

Includes 11.00 News and weather (4126179)

11.50 Lifeline (I) (4050461) 12.00 News (Ceefax) and weather (1412022)

12.05pm Call My Bluff (s) (4143474)

1.00 News (Ceefax) and weather (39916)

1.30 Regional News (62331848)

1.40 Neighbours (Ceefax) (s) (69852461)

2.00 FILM: *Namu, the Killer Whale* (1966)

With Robert Lansing, John Anderson and Lee Meriwether. A killer whale captures

the hearts of a community. Directed by Leslie Benedek (16225)

3.30 Playdays (I) (s) (2171393) 3.50 The Silver Brumby (s) (2191157) 4.10 Dennis the Menace (Ceefax) (s) (5440954) 4.35 Cut of Tuna (Ceefax) (s) (2477138) 5.00 Newround (Ceefax) (7829770) 5.10 Actv-B (Ceefax) (s) (6778577)

5.35 Neighbours (I) (Ceefax) (s) (972312)

6.00 News (Ceefax) and weather (867)

6.30 Regional News (1119)

7.00 2pm 4U Children. Bill and Ben promise

David that they will both be present at his drama contest (I) (Ceefax) (s) (8935)

7.30 EastEnders. Everyone there! Pauline's

happiness, everyone! That is except Grant (Ceefax) (s) (913)

8.00 Wildlife on One. The rat is extremely

resourceful as it can run as fast as Linford

Christie, is able to leap up to three metres

and walk the high-wire in order to get to a

food supply (Ceefax) (s) (7683)

8.30 Funny World: The Funny World of Law

and Order. Come along introduced by

Barbara Windsor (Ceefax) (s) (6190)

9.00 News (Ceefax) and weather (7428)

9.30 Flying Soldiers. (26) The would-be

helicopter pilots embark on the grueling

"Survival Week" (Ceefax) (s) (37461)

WALES: 8.30 Week in Week Out 10.00

Flying Soldiers. 10.30 Cardiac Arrest 11.00 Film: Firefly 1.18 Film: The Big Steel 2.25 News and weather

10.00 Cardiac Arrest. Dr James Mortimer is

accused of assaulting a young male

patient (Ceefax) (s) (20683) 11.00 Room

for Improvement 10.30 Cardiac

Arrest 11.00 FILM: Firefly 1.15 Weather

10.30 FILM: Firefly (1982). Espionage thriller

directed by and starring Clint Eastwood.

A former Vietnam War pilot is called out of

retirement and sent on a mission to steal

the Russian latest Cold War weapon

(Ceefax) (s) (48538770)

12.45 FILM: The Big Steal (1949, b/w) starring

Robert Mitchum, Jane Greer and William

Bendix. An army officer framed for a

payroll robbery attempts to prove his

innocence by catching the real culprit

Directed by Don Siegel (2651436)

1.55pm Weather (3601455)

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The numbers next to each TV programme

listing are Video PlusCode numbers, which

allow you to programme your video recorder

instantly with a few button presses. Tap in

the Video PlusCode for the programme you

wish to record. VideoPlus+ ("PlusCode")

and Video Programmer are trademarks of

Gemstar Development Ltd.

6.00am Open University: From Snowdon to the Sea (774312) 6.25 Breathing Deeply (7770119) 6.50 Geology of the Alps (7596312)

7.15 See Hear Breakfast News (Ceefax) (61480)

7.30 Oakie Doakie (I) (Ceefax) (s) (5229461) 8.05 Smurfs (7841157) 8.30 White Fang (I) (161480) 9.00 Mighty Max (I) (405793)

9.20 Actv-B (I) (Ceefax) (s) (7010064)

9.45 SuperTed (I) (3196719) 9.55 Spot (I) (2757138) 10.00 Playdays (I) (s) (2767515) 10.25 Star Trek (I) (6370564)

10.50 The Tick (I) (s) (1034916)

11.10 Randall and Hopkirk (Deceased) (I) (4674109)

12.00 See Heard (I) (s) (27566) 12.30pm Working Lunch (58867) 1.00 Odeon Coke (s) (4002683)

1.10 The Season, Cheesecake Show (I) (3182668) 1.40 Fire from Heaven An exorcist's life (3910586)

2.10 The Andrew Neil Show (I) (746732)

3.00 News (Ceefax) and weather (7458848)

3.05 The Magic House (I) (s) (1893157)

3.55 News (5890022) 4.00 Today's the Day (I) (732) 4.00 Ready, Steady, Cook (I) (916) 4.15 The Oprah Winfrey Show (Ceefax) (s) (409915)

5.40 The Ladies of the House: Glenda Jackson MP (401409)

6.00 Fresh Prince of Bel Air (I) (500732)

6.25 Heartbreak High (Ceefax) (s) (849022)

7.10 The Ren and Stimpy Show (Ceefax) (s) (904954)

7.30 CHOICE: Public Property. A series

looking at whether those at the top in building design can transform

neglected parts of Britain. (Ceefax) (s) (645)

8.00 CHOICE: The Works of Berthold Lubetkin BBC, 8.00pm

Berthold Lubetkin has a firm place in history of architecture as a leading exponent of 1930s Modernism, typified by his penguin pool for London Zoo and the Highpoint One apartments on Highgate Hill. But at the start of the Second World War he left London for a remote village, he became a farmer and was little heard of again. He was an enigmatic figure, even to his own children. They never heard him speak of his family, which apparently came from Russia, and assumed his name was not his own. In a poignant film as much about the man as the architect, Louise Kehoe goes in search of her father's past. The trail takes her to a cousin in Brooklyn and a surprising revelation about why Lubetkin was anxious to conceal his past.

CHOICE

Public Property

Described by an admirer as architecture's Vivienne Westwood, Piers Gough is commissioned to design a cafe and public lavatories for a square in Birmingham. To the man responsible for large chunks of London Docklands it is small beer. But that is the theme of this series, to challenge architects used to thinking big to turn their ideas to more modest public projects. But modest or not, Gough's design causes no end of trouble. "If they wanted tasteful, they wouldn't have to come to me," he announces, as he proposes finishing his creation with mauve bricks. His clients are unenthusiastic and several redesigns later, consensus has still to emerge. To Gough, the fate of his cafe becomes a microcosm of the compromises which make architecture in this country so tepid. But through every chop and change he maintains his good humour.

The Works: The Lives of Berthold Lubetkin BBC, 8.00pm

Berthold Lubetkin has a firm place in history of architecture as a leading exponent of 1930s Modern

BUSINESS

TUESDAY MAY 28 1996

WEEK AHEAD 37

CARLTON SET
TO PUT ON
A GOOD SHOW

BUSINESS EDITOR LINDSAY COOK

Value of Oasis stake soars

BY JASON NISSE

MARK and Christina Bunce, the husband and wife team who run Country Casuals, the women's wear retailer, paid the company £122,000 for a stake in a rival which is now worth £12.9 million.

This was part of a deal struck prior to the flotation of Country Casuals four years ago when a 50.1 per cent stake in Oasis Stores was sold to the Bunce, fellow director John Shannon, and a group of institutions for £900,000.

The stake is now worth in excess of £10 million. Country Casuals itself has a market value of only £33.5 million.

The transaction has its roots in the controversial purchase of Oasis out of receivership in January 1991 — a deal backed by Country Casuals.

The deal, led by Michael and Maurice Bennett who now run Oasis, is the subject of a legal action launched last week by Graham and Edwin Brown, the founders of Oasis. They are claiming that the deal should be unwound and they should be able to buy the company back for just £1.5 million.

When Country Casuals floated on the stock market in June 1992, the advisers to the float — Deutsche Morgan Grenfell, NatWest Markets and Ashurst Morris Crisp, the law firm — decided that the stake should be sold. This was because Oasis did not have a long enough trading record to be floated itself.

The management and shareholders agreed to buy it, but paid just £900,000 for a controlling stake in a company which had just posted pre-tax profits of £1 million.

Mark Bunce, Country Casuals' chairman, refused to say how the valuation was reached. "He says 'it was our business and our decision at that time,'" said a spokeswoman.

Another beneficiary was John Shannon, the former chief executive, who left Country Casuals in 1994 and last year failed in a £26.8 million bid for the group.

He bought a stake in Oasis for £83,266 which he later sold in two disposals, netting in the region of £5.5 million. If he had held that stake, it would now be worth in excess of £18 million.



Christina Bunce checks her reflection in a mirror held by John Shannon, left, then a colleague at Country Casuals, and Mark Bunce

UK will miss education target, say state advisers

BY PHILIP BASSETT, INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

BRITAIN will fail to hit "challenging" targets for higher educational standards — seen as vital for business and economic competitiveness, according to a study to be published this week by the Government's principal advisory body on training.

However, the report places Britain third behind the US and Japan on one key measure of training and may suggest that the UK is seeing the fastest growth in the attainment of performance standards, beating competitor economies.

The Government's National

Advisory Council for Education and Training Targets (Nacet), in a study to be published on Thursday, says that for more than a decade there has been concern that the UK has been disadvantaged economically because of the low skill levels of its workforce.

In an attempt to bridge this economic gap, Nacet, on behalf of the Government, set a lifetime learning target of 30 per cent of the UK's workforce having, by the year 2000, a vocational, professional, management or academic qualification at National Vocational Qualification Level 4 — university degree level.

However, the study, which was carried out for Nacet by Sussex University's Institute

for Employment Studies (IES), says that this "challenging" target is, on current trends, "unlikely to be met by the year 2000", and in fact "is only likely to be reached several years into the next century".

After examining the performance of a range of comparator economies, including the US, Japan and Germany — all of which will feature in a government White Paper due to be published on June 13 — the Nacet findings, which are also expected to figure prominently in the Government's new competitiveness statement, suggest that, if Britain is to match the best countries, the target must be raised still further.

The report counters any gloom about training achieve-

ments by ranking Britain third behind the US and Japan when measuring the proportion of the workforce qualified to NVQ Level 4 and above. Britain was third, at 23.4 per cent, behind the US at 28.1 per cent and Japan at 28.1 per cent, but ahead of Germany, at 20.9 per cent, Taiwan, at 19.6 per cent, and France, at 19.2 per cent.

Detailed figures suggest that male training may be damaging Britain's international performance at this level. Looking at NVQ Level 4 men, Britain ranks fourth, behind Germany. But examining NVQ Level 4 women, Britain maintains its third place.

Britain is seeing the fastest growth in such highly qual-

fied people, the study shows, with the number of NVQ Level 4 people rising in the UK between 1990 and 1994 by 6.6 per cent. In Korea, figures seen as comparable by the IES, indicate a growth of 4.1 per cent, and in Japan, the figure is only 1.5 per cent — though the institute points out that the UK's growth figures may be exaggerated by UK figures for 1990.

Nacet sees both Britain's overall ranking and its rate of improvement as a significant boost to Britain's education and training performance, and the figures are likely to be cited by ministers as clear evidence of the success of Britain's economic, education and training policies.

Staff pay £1m for British Gas service business

BY MIKE PURDIE

MORE than 200 former British Gas service engineers today become owners of their own company.

As an operations director with the service arm of British Gas, he was given the task of disposing of the company's industrial and commercial contracts and operational assets. Trading as GasForce, they expect to reduce overheads "significantly" and win new business through high levels of service and new technology systems.

The buyout, led by Jack Fallow, 47, a British Gas regional director, involves 214 engineers and administrative assistants. They are paying for the right to assume the company's existing contracts in cash. Technicians, who until their redundancy earned £20,000 a year, will contribute about £6,500 for their shareholding and have an equal voting share.

GasForce is free from the old British Gas regional structure and can pursue national contracts. It has area offices in Newport, Ilford, Leeds and Sevenoaks, with a head office at Chorley, Lancashire.

Mr Fallow said: "We saw an opportunity to create a national business. British Gas wanted to focus on its core domestic service business, and no one wanted to let the skills of our workforce just wither. Initial soundings with our customers indicated an enthusiasm for employee-owned businesses."

Under a scheme developed by Graeme Guthrie, a solicitor with Francis & Co in Newport, Gwent, £20,000 of the cash will be an employee share ownership plan loan aimed at using corporation tax breaks available under the 1989 Finance Act. The directors, including Mr Fallow, will have the same share stake as other employees.

The only non-British Gas investor is Paul Hurst, who joins as finance director. Mr Hurst has extensive private sector experience, latterly with American-owned SBC Cable Comms. Apart from Mr Fallow, who will be chairman of GasForce, all the directors started "on the tools" and have extensive knowledge of the industrial gas business.

Mr Fallow cut his management teeth at the Ravenscraig

Retailing mini-boom forecast

BY CLARE STEWART

RETAILERS can look forward to a mini-boom over the next three years as consumer spending recovers, a new report says.

Retail Demand 2000, published today by Verdict Research, forecasts that the next five years will see "the best retail trading climate since the late 1980s", although the upturn will not be on the same scale. "This will not be a credit-driven boom," Verdict says.

The value of retail spending is forecast to rise by 2.5 per cent, to £201 billion, between now and 2000. The strongest rises will be seen from 1996 to 1998, with a "less buoyant trading climate in 1999 and 2000", Verdict says.

The return of the "feel-good" factor, Verdict says, "will be undermined by falling unemployment and interest rates" and gains from Texaco and building society flotation. These factors will "lead to a sustained recovery in the housing market", it says.

Leading the way in a smaller retail market will be sellers of electrical goods. They, says Verdict, will be the strongest performer over the next five years.

Southern Water plays off suitors

BY ERIC REGULY

SOUTHERN WATER was yesterday playing Southern Electric against ScottishPower to try to determine which of the two would pay the most for the regional water company.

ScottishPower, which has proposed buying Southern Water for £1.3 billion, against a current market value of £1 billion, has told the water company that it would be willing to increase its bid to secure an agreed deal. However, the new figure, which is thought to be at least £9 a share, may not be enough to knock Southern Electric out of the running.

Southern Water is expected to announce this morning either that it continues to negotiate with both companies or that it has struck a deal with one of them. The bidding last night was on the former.

Southern Electric appears to have the edge. Southern Water, chaired by William Courtney, considers Southern Electric a good fit because their franchises overlap, giving them

Advisers build lottery fortunes

BY JON ASHWORTH

PROFESSIONAL advisers are cashing in on the National Lottery. Architects, contractors, and financial advisers stand to earn £800 million or more in fees from lottery-assisted projects worth more than £4 billion. London's £170 million South Bank redevelopment, and the £120 million Lowry Centre in Salford, are among showstopper schemes that owe their existence to lottery funds.

Sir Richard Rogers, the architect behind the Pompidou centre in Paris, and the controversial Lloyd's of London headquarters, joins Sir Norman Foster and other luminaries in chasing schemes fuelled by lottery money. Fees on the Royal Opera House redevelopment are estimated at £24 million.

A proposed £7 million theatre in Milton Keynes was encouraged to scale up to a £28.8 million complex.

Lottery millionaires, page 38

Hungary for expansion

BY MARTIN WALLER

BRITISH ENERGY, the nuclear generator now on the privatisation slipway for launch this summer, is considering its first overseas acquisition, a share in a nuclear power station in Hungary.

The Hungarian Government is in the process of selling off the country's electricity industry. An earlier attempt to dispose of the 1,700MW Paks power station, close to the Danube and south west of Budapest.

He said: "Clearly we're interested in nuclear power

stations in general. The Hungarians are thinking of privatising. We've been keeping a watching brief for as long as they have been talking about it, for the last six months."

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'US moves to penalise foreign firms are attacked by Rifkind

By IAN BRODIE IN WASHINGTON
AND MICHAEL BINYON, DIPLOMATIC EDITOR

ON THE eve of his Washington visit, Malcolm Rifkind yesterday attacked American moves to impose sanctions on foreign companies trading with Cuba, Iran and Libya.

Writing in *The Washington Post*, the Foreign Secretary expressed strong disagreement with the growing support on Capitol Hill and in the White House to punish the three states by singling out their trading partners in Europe, Canada and Latin America. America's strongest allies are angry with Washington for taking unilateral and extra-territorial action and accuse the American Congress, with President Clinton's support, of attempting to impose its will on other countries rather than abiding by international consensus.

The European Commission and the European Parliament last Friday criticised the US moves to tighten sanctions on Cuba and the pending legislation that will extend such measures to Iran and Libya. The Parliament urged the Commission to propose a European Union ban on compliance with the US statutes, saying they were a curb on free trade and ran counter to the EU's economic and commercial interests.

Mr Rifkind will take up these arguments in talks this week with Mr Clinton, Warren Christopher, the US Secretary of State, and members of Congress. In the US view, punitive measures should be imposed on the three countries because Cuba is an unrepentant Communist dictatorship close at hand, Iran is the major promoter of international terrorism and opponent of Middle East peace, and Libya was responsible for the 1988 Lockerbie bombing.

Mr Rifkind was obliged to explain in his *Post* article that

Britain wholly rejected the infamies committed by the three countries, pointing out that Britain had condemned the shooting down by Cuba of light aircraft flown by Cuban exiles, had led the drive at the UN to make Libya hand over the Lockerbie suspects and had lost no chance to tell Iran that terrorism must cease.

"We, too, seek to change the behaviour of those countries... But we disagree strongly with the means Congress envisages," he said.

US sanctions on European firms would do damage, but not to Cuba, Libya and Iran. They would cause division among Western allies who should be working together to combat terrorism.

However, Mr Rifkind's arguments are likely to fall on deaf ears in Washington, where nobody wants to seem soft on international outlaws.

Britain still does normal, if not substantial, business with the three countries, despite restrictions on sensitive exports and the partial UN sanctions against Libya. Hundreds of British engineers work in Libya, most of them in the oil industry.

Trade with Iran virtually collapsed after the fall of the Shah, and exports are still running far below their 1979 level. Nevertheless, Britain still maintains normal trade relations with Tehran, although political relations have not been fully restored and remain strained.

Britain, like other European countries, has never observed the American boycott of Cuba, and angered Washington a generation ago by its conciliation of a large deal to supply buses. But the island's severe economic difficulties now mean that exports are far below those to other Latin American countries.



Burmese children join their parents in a protest against the military regime outside the Burmese Embassy in Bangkok

Junta mixes messages to Suu Kyi

FROM REUTER IN RANGOON

BURMA'S military Government has sent mixed signals to the country's democracy movement, suggesting uncertainty about how to deal with the challenge, analysts said yesterday.

A day after Aung San Suu Kyi, leader of the National League for Democracy, defied the Government's detention of her supporters and vowed to step up the campaign for democracy, commentators in state-run Burmese-language newspapers were at odds. One said the democracy camp was committing treason, while another suggested support for democratic principles.

"This dual track does generally reflect there are urgent discussions going on within the State," one diplomat said, referring to the ruling military State Law and Order Restoration Council. He and other analysts said there could be some change to the regime's hardline tactics.

In recent months, the regime has attacked the opposition party supporters, prevented Daw Suu Kyi from going to Mandalay and attacked her in the official media. Last week the regime seized more than 250 opposition party members who planned to attend a three-day

congress at Daw Suu Kyi's lakeside home. After widespread international condemnation, a government spokesman said the opposition members had only been detained for questioning because the meeting might lead to "anarchy".

"What happened last week backfired," a diplomat said. "I think they underestimated the opposition position."

Far from being cowed by the arrest of most congress delegates, Daw Suu Kyi opened the meeting on Sunday vowing to step up opposition activities. The first session passed without incident.

Despite her firm stance then, however, she expressed concern yesterday for the safety of the detainees. "It is quite certain that some people are going to be kept for a long time," she said.

Only Thailand among the members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations expressed concern about the arrest. Exiled Burmese demonstrated outside the Burmese Embassy in Bangkok to protest against the crackdown and the failure of the military regime to recognise the result of an election six years ago, won by the pro-democracy opposition.

In Mr Warner's corner is most of the national Republican establishment - including Bob Dole, former President Bush and Colin Powell, a Virginia resident. The senator from central casting, as he has been dubbed, enjoys support in Washington's Virginia suburbs and the naval city of Norfolk. While Mr Miller campaigns at gun shows, Mr Warner attends Rotary and business lunches. Mr Warner has adopted a

simple but remarkable strategy for winning the toughest race of his 18-year senate career. He knew he would lose if the activists alone decide the nomination. He therefore went to court to insist that this year's nominee be chosen not at a party convention but through a primary in which, by state law, all Virginians can vote.

He is banking on independents and Democrats voting en masse in the Republican primary to thank him for helping to defeat Mr North. "A US senator represents all Virginians," he says. "Why shouldn't they all have an opportunity to vote?"

In Vienna, there were signs of the strategy succeeding. Wearing an elegant hunting jacket and natty green felt hat, Mr Warner received several unsolicited commendations from the crowd. "I'm a Democrat but I'm going to vote for you because you stood up to Old North," said Mary Jungmann, a nurse. "Senator, I command you for your stance. You got my vote," said Walt Hendon, a photographer who left the Republican party five years ago.

Polls show Mr Miller narrowly leading among the most committed voters but Mr Warner comfortably ahead when likely and possible voters are included. The senator is planning to spend his far superior warchest on a final media blitz. He should pull through, but the battle has engendered such bitterness that Mr Warner has, amazingly, refused to address his own state party's convention next weekend.



Warner: branded Judas over North campaign

Colombian vigilantes add to soaring murder rate

By GABRIELLA GAMINI, SOUTH AMERICA CORRESPONDENT



Samper: accused of accepting drug money

THE charred remains of a 15-year-old girl found on a street corner in central Bogotá last week were left behind by one of hundreds of vigilante groups imposing "kangaroo" courts in Colombia.

Maria Sanchez was killed by a group that calls itself *Los Justicieros* because she had started working as a prostitute in one of Bogotá's most violent *barrios* and had moved in on someone else's beat. She was shot in the head seven times before her body was set alight.

Pictures of her violent death were splashed across local newspapers and for many Colombians it was just another senseless murder, all too common in their city.

But the case has served to make even more chilling a new statistic for President Samper's Government - that the murder rate in Colombia surpasses 70 a day, the highest in South America and possibly the highest in the world for a country not at war.

According to the Institute of Medicine in Colombia, an independent research body which published its figures yesterday, there were 39,375 violent deaths in 1995, one every 20 minutes. Colombia's figures are way above Guate-

\$20 (£13) for a contract killing. The groups are made up of men left jobless after the recent clampdown on cocaine cartels in Colombia which has in the past months put the top bosses of the notorious Cali cartel behind bars.

"Bodyguards of ex-carte bosses or dismissed members of the security forces form vigilantes and carry out hired killings or kidnappings, very often for very little money," said General Rosso Jose Sorriano, chief of Colombia's Federal Police.

The drug issue has embroiled the President since last summer when he found himself accused of accepting drug money to help to finance his 1994 election campaign. But last week a Colombian congressional panel recommended he be cleared of all charges.

The high murder rate is also a problem for the economy. "We are losing 4 per cent on our gross national product because of the loss of earnings from those people killed," said Juan Luis Londono, Colombia's Health Minister and author of a recent World Bank report on the subject. He said Colombia could reduce its foreign debt by 10 per cent if it could cut the murder rate.

Row rages on killing of Cambodian

FROM GILES WHITTELL
IN LOS ANGELES

THREE months after the murder of the Cambodian actor Haing Ngor, his friends and Hollywood colleagues are angry at the refusal by Los Angeles police to consider the possibility that he was assassinated by the Khmer Rouge.

Ngor, who won an Oscar for his role in *The Killing Fields*, was a fierce critic of the Khmer Rouge, the Communist regime that carried out the genocide of two million people in the 1970s and is known to have sympathisers in America. He was shot dead outside his Los Angeles home in February. An investigation ended last month with the arrest of three teenagers.

Detectors called the crime a "robbery gone wrong", but neither Ngor's Mercedes nor \$3,000 (£1,973) he was carrying in cash were taken.

Ngor, a former doctor who was tortured by the Khmer Rouge before emigrating to America, was compiling a list of regime members he hoped would one day be tried in an international court. He was rumoured to be about to identify certain suspects at the time of his death.

Jon Swain, page 14

confiscated by President Castro during the Cuban revolution, but the business survived elsewhere and Bacardi went on to become the best-selling brand of spirits in the world.

The dispute that has put the family on the rocks originates in the strained relationship between Mrs Bisson and her mother, Mrs Arellano. According to a deposition by Mrs Bisson's brother, Jorge Arellano, the family "fell apart when dad died" on the day after Christmas 1987.

Mrs Bisson, 49, says her mother resented her close relationship with her father and the fact that she chose to go to college and become a teacher, rather than living the life of a "little rich girl". She says Mrs Arellano opposed both her first marriage, which ended in divorce, and her second marriage to Randolph Bisson, a Miami building contractor. When Mrs Bisson's brother died of a cocaine overdose in 1989, she had to sue her mother to get a share of his assets.

A FAMILY feud among the heirs to the Bacardi fortune has left the clan of rum-making Cuban exiles both shaken and stirred.

Lisette Arellano Bisson, the great-great-granddaughter of the company's founder, accuses her mother, Vilma Schweg de Arellano, and her brother and sister of cutting her out of a \$200 million (£130 million) inheritance.

The resulting legal tussle has produced such sensational charges about the Bacardi family and its Bahamian-based empire that lawyers tried unsuccessfully to have the case sealed. The Bacardi name has been associated with glamour and adventure ever since Fausto Bacardi y Maso paid 3,200 pesos for a bat-infested distillery in Santiago de Cuba in 1862 and set out to "civilise" rum.

Many of the family's properties were

"As far as my mother is concerned, I don't exist," Mrs Bisson told the *Palm Beach Post* last year. "She never liked me. We never bonded as mother and daughter." Spicing their latest complaint with allegations of alcoholism and addiction to tranquilisers, the Bissons now claim that Mrs Arellano conspired with others to set up two off-shore trusts containing funds from Mrs Bisson's grandmother that should have been destined for her.

The suit alleges that the trusts have paid out more than \$13 million (£8.4 million) to Mrs Arellano and her two other surviving children, Jorge and Ana Laura, but nothing to Mrs Bisson. Mrs Arellano and the other defendants deny any wrongdoing and Jorge Arellano has counter-sued the Bissons, accusing them of trying to extort money from the family. The continuing battle will almost certainly sour the family's annual shareholders' meeting on Thursday in the Bahamas.

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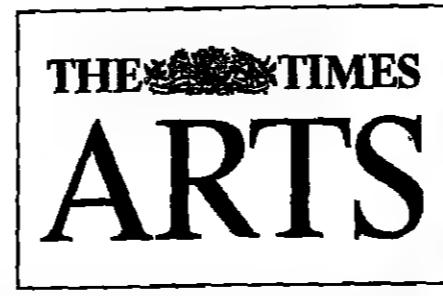
■ VISUAL ART 1

Bruce Nauman's *Human Nature/Knows Doesn't Know* reveals the impressive talent of a versatile artist



■ VISUAL ART 2

... while Gerhard Richter's *Folding Dryer* is another highlight of the Froehlich show at the Tate



■ VISUAL ART 3

The crisp, decisive draughtsmanship of Renato Guttuso is showcased in a retrospective at the Whitechapel



■ TOMORROW

Looking for a cinematic style to call his own: Robert Lepage takes his first shot at directing a film

Richard Cork on the Tate's exhibition of works from a superb contemporary private collection; plus other shows

The Froehlich way to be serious

Wearing his trademark fedora like a Chicago gangster, Joseph Beuys gazes out with phosphorescent eyes from the catalogue cover of the Tate's latest exhibition. His place of honour reflects the decisive part he played in the genesis of the Froehlich Foundation, an outstanding collection of contemporary art now partially on view at Millbank.

Nicholas Serota, the Tate's director, should be congratulated for establishing such a fruitful relationship with Josef and Anna Froehlich, who live in Stuttgart and continually add to the 320 works already in their possession. Over the next three years the full richness of their holdings will be disclosed in successive shows at the Tate. And, when the Tate's Gallery of Modern Art opens at Bankside in 2000, the Froehlich Foundation will place a group of major works on long-term loan there.

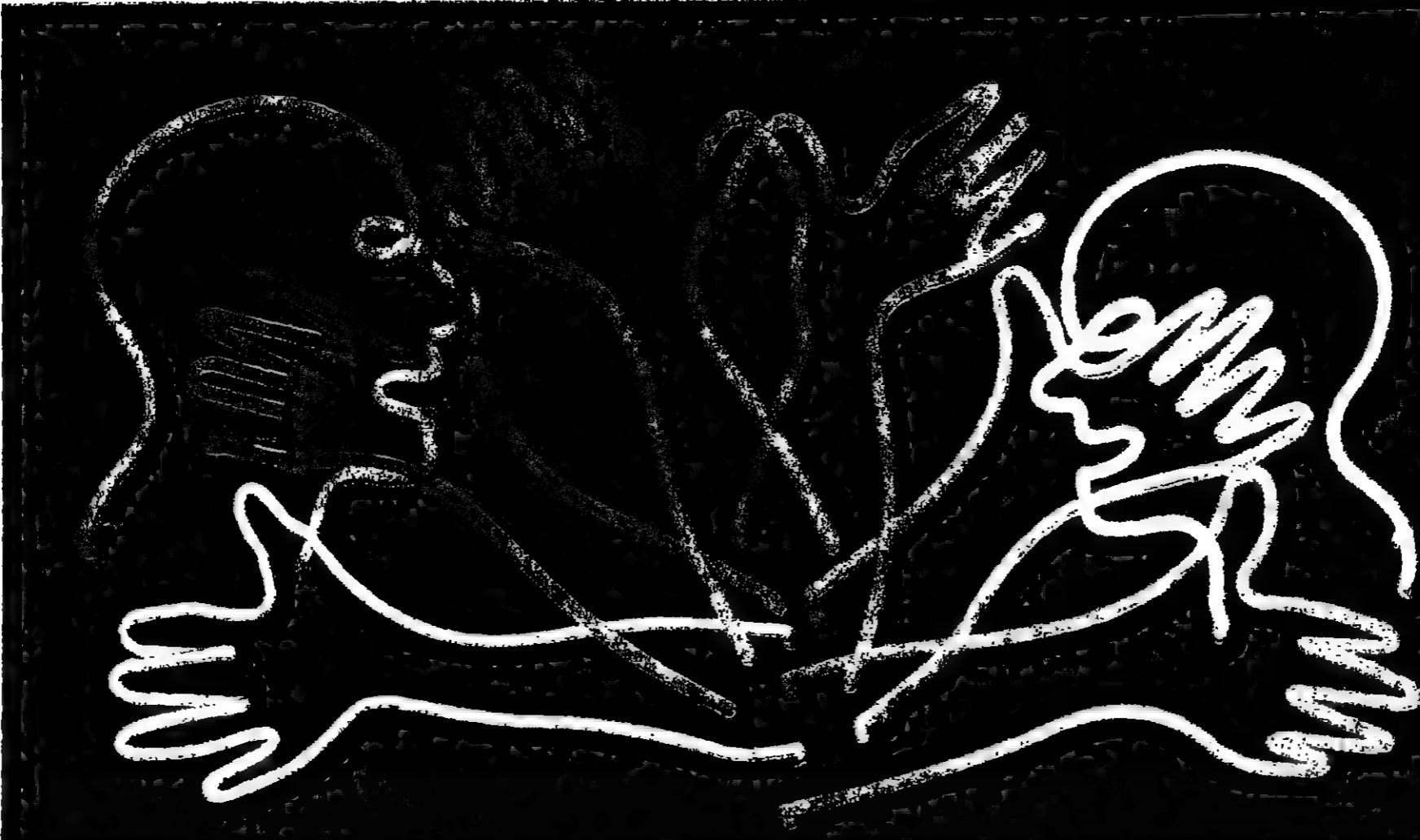
Serota's coup is especially welcome in Britain, where significant contemporary collections are so rare. Magnificent old master collections still exist in private houses throughout the land, but they contrast very sadly with the timid British reluctance to lavish similar largesse on the art of today.

Until 1982, when the 47-year-old Froehlich suddenly became fired by the collecting urge, he had no serious interest in art. Perhaps all his energy had been consumed in proving himself as a businessman. His Hungarian-born wife Anna once bought a painting with her first month's salary, but neither she nor her husband thought of themselves as collectors when they visited the 1982 *Documents* exhibition at Kassel.

Quite by chance Froehlich noticed a small yet hypnotic work by Beuys, set into a wall protected by strong glass. Called *Friedenshase*, this cave-like space housed the outcome of a dramatic metamorphosis. Bejewelled fragments from a replica of Ivan the Terrible's crown had been transformed into a golden hare, and Froehlich was mesmerised. He remembers saying to his wife: "This is what I want."

He and Beuys met, and their relationship must have been instrumental in persuading Froehlich to pursue his newfound collecting impulse. Eventually, an impressive range of the artist's work entered Froehlich's collection, and he also began acquiring important pieces by other, younger German artists.

Some of the most outstanding paintings are by Gerhard Richter, whose career began in the early 1960s with a movement called Capitalist Realism. Superficially, his canvases of that period resemble Warhol's Pop exploration of raw



Bruce Nauman's neon-and-tube *Double Slap in the Face* (1985), one of the highlights of the Tate's scintillating exhibition of works from the Froehlich Foundation collection

photographic images, culled from tabloid newspapers with no attempt to disguise their origins. But Richter already reveals himself as a more durable painter than Warhol. Although fragments of advertising copy are retained in Richter's *Folding Dryer* of 1962, the housewife standing next to the appliance is delicately brushed in. And however ominous the military jets may appear in his *Phantom Interceptors* two years later, their blurred forms are defined with consummate skill.

Richter is more of a virtuoso than Warhol, and a painter with a far wider range. At one moment, he restricts himself to the severe minimalism of *Two Grey Exposed*. Then, in 1968, he produces an aerial view of Paris with free, juicy, loaded brushmarks. Richter is keenly conscious of the European tradition, painting a serene 1975 *Sea Piece* which pays open homage to the melancholy immensity of Caspar David Friedrich's *Monk by the Sea*. But he is also capable of fiery, rhapsodic abstraction, exem-

plified here in a scraped yet sumptuous orchestration of scarlet, yellow and blue.

Sigmar Polke, Richter's unpredictable contemporary, is represented by some equally outstanding works. More playful than Richter, he enjoys satirising the pretensions of abstract artists in an austere monochrome painting inscribed with the words "Higher Powers Command: Paint the Right Hand Corner Black". As fascinated as Richter by popular imagery, Polke had no hesitation filling one of his early canvases with archetypal teutonic sausages suspended in space. But he outstrips Richter in his willingness to break all the pictorial rules, painting straight on to printed fabric in 5 *Dots* and then, in a dexterous image called *Safekeeping*, using safety pins, a razor blade, a button and a sweet. Polke is the least inhibited of contemporary painters, and Froehlich has concentrated on acquiring work produced in his most irreverent period. But a group of works by the lesser-known Ger-

man Blinky Palermo proves that Froehlich is just as capable of admiring abstraction at its most taut and disciplined.

The tension between exuberance and severity in this remarkable collection becomes clearer still when we turn to its American works. Like many Germans of his generation, Froehlich grew up fantasising about America. He worked for a while as a design engineer in Detroit, and has never lost his enthusiastic involvement with American culture, making sure that a choice representation of Warhol's work is a central strength of the collection.

Warhol's work will be shown in a

later instalment, but three major American sculptors are included in the first show. The most sparing is Carl Andre, whose three exhibits are well supplemented by the Tate's own examples of his work. Stripped of anything that might interfere with their Shaker-like emphasis on essential form, they constitute the bare bones of modern sculpture.

Richard Artschwager shares

André's partiality for spartan, angular objects. But he is prepared to stray a long way from André's purist preoccupation with wood, steel and aluminium. Artschwager is not afraid to produce a handle form in mottled Formica. Nor does he shy away from making his sculpture resemble furniture, most notably in the strangely conjoined *Chair/Chair*. But at least his hardness seems to defy use, whereas *Tower III (Confessional)* really does look as if it has been removed from a Catholic church and left, stranded, in the echoing vastness of the Duveen Gallery.

The most impressive of the Americans, though, is Bruce Nauman. Still little-known in Britain, he threw off an abundance of ideas in the 1960s which now look astonishingly prophetic of today's art. His *Shelf Sinking into the Wall with Copper-Painted Plaster Casts of the Spaces Underneath*, made in 1966, predates Rachel Whiteread's concern by 20 years. But this sculpture looks informal and almost eccentric

compared with her work, and humour darts like a dangerous current through all his subsequent activities.

Restlessness and versatility are the hallmarks of Nauman's ever-questioning output. Fascinated by the array of possibilities now available to artists who like roaming from one medium to the next, he is as impressive in neon-tubing and video as in more traditional sculptural materials.

Humour is never far away. The violence of his neon *Double Slap in the Face* borders, after a while, on farce. Nauman refuses to be pinned down, especially in the neon works which indulge in word-play, *Run from Fear, Fun from Rear*, a glowing yellow-pink work from 1972, seems high-spirited at first. But viewed with hindsight, from the AIDS-haunted perspective of today, it looks more like an elegy than a celebration.

• The Froehlich Foundation at the Tate Gallery, Millbank, London SW1 (0171 887 8000) until Sept 8

■ AROUND THE GALLERIES

DESPITE the overwhelming popularity of the artist, we have relatively few exhibitions in this country devoted to Chagall. Consequently *Marc Chagall: The Record of a Friendship* at the Sternberg Centre for Judaism has an unexpected freshness. For some 30 years the artist gave Alfred Neuman *carte blanche* to photograph around the house and studio whenever he wanted. The result is the second part of this show: a brilliantly vivid photographic documentation of the painter at work and at ease. The first part derives from Chagall's separate friendship with Neuman's wife, Irmgard. Chagall regularly gave Irmgard books by and about himself, all inscribed and decorated with original drawings. These reveal a relaxed, playful side of Chagall, showing what he could do in his later years just for fun, when he was not churning out endless commercial variations on the same old subjects.

The Sternberg Centre for Judaism, 30 East End Road, London N3 (0181-346 2288) until June 16

□ WITH John Melville at Westbourne Gallery 62, the feeling of being in the presence of a major artist is unmistakable. How come, then, that we have hardly heard of him? Melville (1902-1986) was in the earlier part of his life closely connected with the advanced London art scene. His persuasion in the 1930s was primarily Surrealist. All seemed set for fame and fortune, but something went badly wrong for him during the war, and after 1945 he became a virtual hermit. He went on painting, however — compulsively. The Surrealist strain continues in his later work, but he was clearly conscious of Picasso. The colours are always brilliant, and a lust for life (particularly with ladies of generous proportions) constantly enlivens the bitterness and neurosis. But who ever said that a major artist should not be bitter and neurotic?

Westbourne Gallery 62, 62 Westbourne Grove, London W2 (0171-277 7909) until June 9

□ THE FINE Art Society's annual spring show can be relied upon to offer manifold delights within the gallery's chosen area of activities — which is to say Victorian and early 20th-century fine and decorative arts, with a marked penchant for Scotland. Spring '96 is no exception. There are delectable paintings, from William Scott of Oldham through William Nicholson and Glyn Philpot to 1950s Prunella Clough, and decorative art chiming in with the current William Morris centenary mania. But the big feature fits in with the giant Mackintosh exhibition in Glasgow. The Fine Art Society has some 20 pieces, including chairs from the Argyle Street Tearooms and House Hill. But there is also a major novelty: a group of furniture from Mackintosh's last important design work, done for the Northampton businessman W. Bassett-Lowke during the First World War. The bedroom suite, including such items as a towel rail and a luggage stool, shows Mackintosh reaching out towards a more modern, stripped, almost Deco style.

Fine Art Society, 149 New Bond Street, London W1 (0171-629 5116) until June 28

JOHN RUSSELL TAYLOR

A force whose time has gone

John Russell Taylor on a Renato Guttuso retrospective

Artists who have once been extremely fashionable, and have then passed back into oblivion, pose a rather special problem. Recently we observed the situation with Basquiat: the time elapsed between his tremendous fame

as a real, natural graffiti artist, his subsequent eclipse and early death, and the current revival of interest has been no more than 15 years. With Renato Guttuso, a retrospec-

tive of whose painting is now on show at the Whitechapel Art Gallery, the whole process has been much slower, and therefore much more difficult to come to terms with.

To begin with, Guttuso was no overnight sensation. He was born in Sicily in 1911, went to law school in Palermo, but then decided to devote himself to art. He settled permanently in Rome in 1937, and became for all practical purposes a member of the Scuola Romana, mixing basic realism with touches of symbolism and an occasional echo of surrealism. All of this in decent obscurity, as he gradually found his own voice.

His first, immediately recognisable painting was the

lar hero in a way which can hardly be conceived of now.

Artistically it was also his time: his crisp, decisive draughtsmanship was much admired by critics, and was influential on such painters as John Minton and Peter de Francia, while Kitchen Sink artists saw him as a kindred spirit.

Guttuso was violently opposed to abstraction, which he regarded as irrational and irrelevant. It was perhaps inevitable that with the invasion of Abstract Expressionism in the late 1950s he should fall from grace, and even worse from notice. While he remained very successful in Italy, in Britain he was virtually forgotten.

When, in 1979, he had a London show again, many were not quite sure who he was, and those who did remember hardly recognised the activist of yore in his splashy, rather crudely coloured landscapes and nudes. The very small number of works in this retrospective from after 1970 tells its own story.

So, does he look again like a major figure? Yes and no. Clearly, for a brief while he was a major force in British painting. But we are only just now coming to re-evaluate our own working-class realists of the 1950s. Certainly Guttuso's major political statements, from *Massacre* (1943) to *The Discussion* (1959-60), still come over with force and vigour, but the later nudes,



Renato Guttuso's "decisive draughtsmanship": detail from *Corner of the Studio in via Pompeo Magno* (1941-42)

drawn and painted, come over as faintly smuggy, and a tendency to coarseness of texture and colour, evident throughout, is carried to excess later on.

Perhaps the biggest pleasure comes from the symbolic figure compositions of the 1930s, in which unclothed or scantily clad figures are set against a slate-coloured surreal sea. The whole exercise is interesting, but whether it is going to replace Guttuso in the pantheon of heroes of our time seems doubtful.

• Renato Guttuso is at the Whitechapel Art Gallery, Whitechapel High Street, London E1 (0171-522 7678) until July 7

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THE TIMES TUESDAY MAY 28 1996



THEATRE
Rome has the air of a mausoleum in Peter Hall's production of *Julius Caesar* for the RSC



POP
The hitmaker is back: Neil Diamond proves there's no such thing as too much easy listening

THE TIMES ARTS



CHOICE 1
Adam Ant stars in a revival of Orton's black comedy *Funeral Games*



CHOICE 2
Daniel J. Travanti takes over the starring role in *The Aspern Papers*

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SATURDAY:

Hogging the spoils and letters from the lottery losers

How do you deal with the moral dilemma of heartrending begging letters when you have become a multi-millionaire overnight? Giles Coren and Grace Bradberry report

There is more to making a millionaire than just selling someone a lottery ticket, and Camelot has triumphed in instituting a ritual. A ritual that begins for millions in a queue at the local newsagent, and ends, for only very few, with the uncorking of champagne at grimly orchestrated press conferences.

Assorted semi-celebrities are wheeled on to grin for the cameras, the winners talk about all the things they will buy, and then take off for a Caribbean island with 20 friends.

But there is a darker side, something Camelot is careful not to mention at these displays. Instead, the winners are taken aside, and instructed in the Camelot way to deal with riches. "The money is yours," they are told repeatedly. It is not to be given away lightly. Yet with vast wealth comes moral responsibility. And dealing with begging letters is perhaps the first moral dilemma for the newly wealthy.

Or was. Until Camelot decided to warn winners not to take them at face value and not to feel compelled to give.

Ask Camelot, and they will tell you that winners receive very few begging letters. But ask Michael Antonucci, and you will hear that since he won a jackpot share of £2.8 million last July, he has received more than he can possibly count.

Many are bizarre, such as the one from a man begging funding for the electric walking shoes he had invented. Many are unscrupulous, like the one from an Australian businessman offering full repayment with 50 per cent interest within six months. Some are quite possibly hoaxes. And others are terrible, moving stories of human distress.

Like the one from a 49-year-old woman who needed at least £12,500 to pay her mortgage arrears, and her son's university fees. Her husband had been made redundant two years before, she had had to give up her job as a nurse after an unsuccessful gallbladder operation, and was about to face a final court hearing that might see the family home repossessed...

Dear Michael, I have wanted to write to you for weeks but kept putting it off, thinking something would happen to improve the situation, it's getting worse, it's become an absolute nightmare...

It's with a lot of embarrassment and a lot of humiliation that I have to ask you, please will you help us, we have never asked or received anything all our lives but now it's a question of asking or risk losing everything we have worked so hard for... we are facing ruin.

We have nobody at all we can turn to for help. You find yourself unable to sleep or eat for the horrendous worry of it all... I would rather be dead than go on like this... It's bitterly cold here. We have oil central heating but... haven't been able to pay the last bill...

Our son has worked so hard... they say without payment he will not be able to graduate. Would you please help us?

My husband is 59 years old. We have both worked so hard all our lives... He looks so very ill. The financial worry is killing him. I worry myself sick thinking what he is going to do. Human beings can only stand so much... Please don't let that happen to us. I cannot take much more...

Mr Antonucci's sister, Maria Wood, who deals with all his correspondence, knows exactly how she feels. For she too has known the threat of dispossession. When Michael won his business was about to go bankrupt, she says. "And I, myself, was in negative equity and in danger of losing my home. We have had so many letters and I do know how they are feeling. I was put out of my livelihood a few years ago, but we did manage, after I learnt to do spread sheets and did an awful lot of juggling with money. At one stage we were living on credit cards. I didn't resort to doing this, but I can appreciate how people weaker than myself might end up doing so."

While Ms Wood replies to the letters, she does not send money. "One reason is simply that we can't tell who is genuine and who isn't. It would be an enormous task to look into every request. And you have to remember that these people might only ask for a couple of hundred pounds, but how many other people have they asked as well? You don't know how much they're getting in total."

So there was little hope of financial aid for the elderly Devon lady who owed £50,000 on her home and wrote to Mr Antonucci after seeing him in the street before Christmas, and feeling too ashamed to

"I file all the letters in the waste bin. I can't solve all the world's problems with £2.7 million"

say good afternoon". She needed £13,000 immediately to pay the arrears and wrote in despairing tones, even offering to work off the debt herself:

To Mr M R Antonucci, Please forgive me for writing to you sir... This month sometime they want possession of my property. I have lived here for 16 years. I honestly don't want to be homeless, sir. I have four smashing grandchildren. I am working for local company. I have enclosed a wage slip, sir.

If by some miracle you could possibly help me the only way I could pay you back would be scrubbing, polishing, and shopping for you for up to ten hours a day until I die sir.

The reason I have got like I am is because my husband is ill. Sorry once again to trouble you, and take up your time...

But Ms Woods offers only advice - trained by Camelot to withhold funds. "I've tended to say: 'You're only putting off the inevitable. If Michael did pay the debt now, it would build up again. At the end of the day, the worrying is worse than living in a place you don't particularly like. I really don't think there was anything else to suggest. These people had already been round the bush and back again, which is why they had written to us."

But for all her sympathy, Ms Wood cannot help. It is a strange situation. According to Dr Paul Webster, a specialist in the psychology of economic behaviour at Exeter University: "People who come into large sums of money suddenly are, in general, more inclined to give it away than other wealthy people."

Most of them have a belief in a just world, and feel rewarded, so they give some away to make themselves feel more psychologically comfortable. Those who have long been expecting an inheritance, on the other hand, tend to see the money as more specifically theirs.

But the jackpot winners we spoke to bucked that pattern when it came to begging letters.

"I am sure some people would be troubled enough to start firing off cheques," says Shaun Renaud, a £2.7 million winner from Wokingham, Surrey, "but not me. I have put £30,000 into a restaurant and £20,000 into my home, and now I want to conserve funds. I want to leave plenty behind when I'm gone. Camelot made it very clear that this was my money. Not anybody else's."

"I have had thirty or forty begging letters since the win," he says. "Most of them were sob stories. My mother is dying of this or that, and there was one old lady who wrote to say she had arthritis and needed £3,000 for an operation. Well, that isn't my fault, is it? The Government should look after her and not me."

Mr Renaud happily admits that he never replies to the letters, but that he "files them all... in the bin. It doesn't matter how much money I have, I can't solve all the world's problems with £2.7 million. If I had won £50 million I might have given some away. Why don't they write to Richard Branson? He can afford it."

John and Penny Haigh, from Doncaster, won £1.3 million. "We got a very sad letter from the sister of a woman dying of cancer," says Mr Haigh. "She wanted money for treatment. I felt sorry for them, but I do a lot of charity work and give money to charity and that's our way of helping."

"We've also given money to our family. If you answered every letter that could conceivably come through, then you wouldn't have any money left."



Gorged on riches: Camelot winners are advised to hang on to their millions

The despair of the woman driven to beg

IN her replies to desperate correspondents, Michael Antonucci's sister points out that she cannot know if their stories are true.

The letters certainly sound genuine, but could these people be charlatans?

We decided to call on the author of one of the most moving letters. Norma Cresswell, 54, wrote to Mr Antonucci in February, offering to scrub, polish and shop for him for the rest of his life if he would only pay the £13,000 arrears on her

mortgage.

At the last minute the job offer fell through, and in February Norma Cresswell decided to write to Mr Antonucci, enclosing her wage slips from a part-time job cleaning buses, and also the letter from the building society.

"I knew it was a desperate thing to do, but I was feeling desperate," she says. "I didn't tell anyone what I'd done, because I know what people think of begging letters."

A month later she received a reply from Mr Antonucci's sister returning the documentation. "It was a very kind letter. She said they had to be wary of people making false

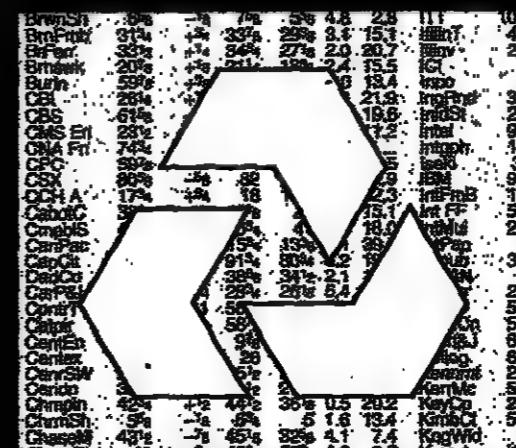
claims. I sent back a thank-you note." In the same month, the first repossession order arrived, but because they had nowhere to go they were allowed to stay longer.

Last month, John was finally able to tell the court that he had a job as a quantity surveyor and was earning almost the same salary as he had 18 months before.

But it was too late for the building society, which insisted that too much time had passed without the debt having been paid.

"We have the money now but no time," says Norma. "We can't rent because we have a poor credit rating. I just don't know where we will end up."

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AN INTELLECTUAL ABROAD

Scepticism is not the same thing as jingoism

The Tories have in the past been stigmatised by their rivals as "the stupid party". In fact, over the last twenty years it has been the Right which has made the intellectual running. But now one of the cleverest Tories has declared he may desert. George Walden, MP for Buckingham, is unhappy with Mr Major's "jingoistic" policy towards Europe and has threatened to resign the whip.

Mr Walden is a man of original mind, author of an academic work on foreign policy and former Chairman of the Booker prize judging panel. As an ex-diplomat, it is understandable that he should entertain doubts about the wisdom of the Government's current stance. But in painting Eurosceptics as aggressive nationalists spoiling for a fight he does a disservice to opponents of the European project. There is a sophisticated yet clear case, founded on solid evidence and settled sentiment, for the nation state and against further integration.

The defence of British sovereignty, because it touches on the deep questions such as identity and security may occasionally inflame passions. The fastidious may not care for the more raucous expressions of popular attachment to the nation and no government should pander to football terrace chauvinism. But it would be even more dangerous for politicians to govern without a feeling for the sinews of the State. In the last century statesmen as various as Gladstone, Disraeli and Salisbury all recognised the importance of appealing to the vulgus to secure support for their statecraft. As experience this century in Germany, and further East, shows, if the established parties do not reflect patriotic feeling it may become the property of darker forces outside the established polity.

These concerns do not appear to weigh heavily with Mr Walden. The member for Buckingham is an admirer of the Ecole Nationale d'Administration, the French academy that produces a governing élite — the énarques — who move easily between

politics, public service and the upper echelons of the private sector. The system certainly creates an intimacy among the governors but it also detaches them from the governed. In his easy transition from mandarins to minister Mr Walden mirrors the énarques, as he does in his preference for the intellectual over the instinctive.

But politicians need to win both hearts and minds. The Conservatives, although dismissed as "the stupid party" have been Europe's most successful democratic force when they have been in touch with the wisdom of the taproom, not just bewitched by the cleverness of the common room.

The success of the Eurosceptics is, however, built on more than a reading of national character and an attachment to their native soil. Mr Walden may worry about an outbreak of "gaudy" patriotism and he may be concerned that a desire to keep these islands independent may turn Britons into cultural Calibans. But most sceptics rest their arguments on solid intellectual foundations and display a sympathy with other European nations.

Roger Scruton's analysis of common law and the constitution on the opposite page is part of a scholarly case against integration and it comes from the pen of a man who swims easily in the European mainstream, a distinguished interpreter of Hegel and Kant and friend of the former Czech dissidents who now govern in Prague. Some of the fiercest and most compelling polemics against federalism have come from polymaths such as the historian of Bosnia, Noel Malcolm, and Professor Norman Stone.

Before Mrs Thatcher's Bruges Speech the case for an ever closer union had almost gone by default. Since then popular discontent and intellectual questioning have turned matters around. Those uneasy with the assertiveness of the sceptics have a duty to show they are better democrats with stronger arguments before they rush to damn with the easy insult.

THE SECOND EMPIRE

France has a difficult role in Africa

French troops intervene somewhere in Africa about once every three months. The latest operation in the Central African Republic began two weeks ago and has grown into one of the more protracted operations: the force of 1,300 men has had to undertake. A mutiny in the presidential guard turned into a general protest against President Patasse and the "colonial" forces. French troops were deployed in the centre of Bangui, a helicopter fired on mutineers near the radio station and the commanding general initiated talks with the rebels.

France says it acted for two reasons: to protect French citizens and to uphold democracy in Africa. No one has protested at the intervention. President Patasse has given the French carte blanche; neighbouring African countries have voiced diplomatic support; and the French taxpayers, preoccupied with so much else, have simply shrugged. Only the French Government appears concerned at being dragged into yet another African quarrel.

France still has some 8,000 troops in Africa, based in half a dozen former colonies. In the past five years French forces have intervened in at least 17 countries, ranging from Chad to Cameroon, Togo to the Comoros. Altogether Paris has defence or military assistance agreements with 30 nations around the world, a commitment proportionately larger than that undertaken by America. In almost all cases the agreements are with former colonies, which maintain far closer links with their erstwhile ruler than Britain's former colonies do with London.

As long as French citizens were still living in large numbers in Africa, Paris was ready to use its muscle to guarantee their safety. But the line between acting as gendarmes

during periodic rioting and playing the role of kingmakers in tribal African politics is too often blurred. Crushing the coup by white mercenaries against the President of the Comoros is a clear-cut case of defending a country against external aggression; helping the President of the Central African Republic remain in power looks like neo-colonialism.

President Chirac's decision to end conscription, forcing drastic cuts in military manpower, means a change in tactics and philosophy. A lean, professional force may still be able to conduct rapid operations to project French power and protect French interests. But France's foreign legions, scattered across the deserts and jungle of Africa, are no longer affordable.

Instead, France is trying to build up African peace-keeping forces, able to draw on Western expertise and logistics if necessary, to halt aggression and ethnic bloodshed. Such a force, France argues, could have been deployed when the Rwanda genocide began, and might now prevent a similar catastrophe in Burundi. The proposal has British support; indeed, Douglas Hurd launched the idea with France as part of their increasing defence co-operation. They would help educate and train a pan-African force in the techniques of peace-keeping and refugee care. So far little has come of the idea. The Africans are unenthusiastic; most would like France simply to carry out their defence for them. Britain is wary of being drawn into new commitments. And the Organisation of African Unity is too feeble to command a peace-keeping operation. Nevertheless, the issue must be faced. France is wearying of its African burden, and has neither the will nor the money to remain in Bangui indefinitely.

PRIMARY PROBLEMS

A failing system falls back on expulsion

Figures showing that expulsions from primary schools have increased fourfold in the past four years should bring every teacher up with a jolt. Last year some 1,445 children, under the age of 11, were expelled, largely from schools drawing pupils from low-income or single-parent families in deprived urban areas. Compared with the two million children at primary school this is a small number. But it is a huge increase on the 1991 total, when only 378 were thrown out. It is the starker testimony to the rising levels of indiscipline, parental inadequacy and teacher failure now afflicting British education.

Expulsion is the ultimate sanction that can be brought against a disruptive child. Normally reserved for secondary pupils whose behaviour can paralyse an entire class, the threat depended as much on parental shame as on the blight to future job prospects. That threat, sadly, is less and less effective today. Nevertheless, expulsion is a step that few heads undertake lightly. If a school cannot contain a disruptive pupil aged 11 or less, this suggests either behaviour patterns verging on the psychotic or teachers ill-equipped to deal with the explosion of playground rage.

Keeping order is the first pre-requisite of good teaching. One unruly child can set back the attainment of all his peers. The sudden rise in expulsions may, on first sight, look like a panic reaction by poor schools to

the threat of being declared "failing". Or they may fear their difficulties will be highlighted by the prospect of league tables and the loss of pupils withdrawn by dissatisfied parents.

A closer look at the inspectors' reports, however, shows that blame must be cast much wider. Four out of five of those expelled come from families known to social service workers: dysfunctional, violent, poverty-stricken and criminal families where parents neither know nor care what their children are doing. Children from these backgrounds frequently display aggression at school; and attacks on teachers or pupils are the main reason for primary expulsions.

Teachers themselves are often in despair at having to neglect an entire class to try to rescue a delinquent. They blame the closure of special schools and the insistence — without additional funding — that more and more children with special needs are catered for in mainstream schools. Their real frustration, however, is with the poor follow-up to expulsion. Some pupils are taken into special regime schools; a few will be given tuition at home; but most are simply shuffled around the system. A school that throws out a pupil loses the money for the place. It has a strong incentive to fill the gap. And the pupil directed there by the local authority, as often as not, is the one just expelled from a neighbouring school.

Yours faithfully,
PETER DAWES,
Torwood, Watson Street,
Banchory, Kincardineshire.
May 20.

Archbishop's plea on divorce reform

From the Archbishop of Westminster

Sir, Your report (May 23) indicates that the Family Law Bill may fail to reach the statute book. The Bill has been strengthened during its difficult passage through Parliament to date in at least three key areas: there is now a longer waiting period in some circumstances, which more clearly signals the seriousness of marriage; a greater emphasis on reconciliation, offering a better prospect of saving saveable marriages; and a statutory provision for marriage support services.

If enacted, the Bill will certainly be neither easy nor cheap to implement properly. But it does offer the attractive prospect that it could overcome the even greater deficiencies of the present system.

Whatever happens to this Bill, however, our society cannot afford to disregard the grounds of deep anxiety it has stirred up about the future of marriage and the human, social and economic costs of divorce. The sustained commitment of all political parties is needed to identify and to fund practical and effective ways of supporting marriage and family life. This must include greater public investment in education for relationships and parenting, in marriage preparation and in marriage counselling.

Yours faithfully,
BASIL HUME,
Archbishop of Westminster,
Archbishop's House,
Westminster, SW1.
May 27.

European court

From Mr J. A. Davis

Sir, I believe Mr Paul Farmer (letter, May 20), a legal secretary at the European Court of Justice, to be mistaken in suggesting that the court merely "helps" British courts. It is true that the court normally operates through the process of a reference; but national courts must apply the answer they get, even if the effect is to overturn a provision of a national law.

Any national court from which there is no appeal (in our case the House of Lords) must refer a question if one is raised, and if a national judiciary failed to comply, the European Court could become seized of the issue by a complaint brought by the Commission, another member or — in some cases, I believe — a citizen of the non-complying member.

Why Woodrow Wyatt ("A change of heart on Europe", May 7) should complain about this is difficult to see. It is, by his own contention, what he campaigned for in 1975. Of course it is possible that he did not bother to read the Treaty of Rome before doing so.

The debate in Europe is not assisted in this country by the Euro-enthusiasts of the day, whether it be Woodrow Wyatt in 1975 or Mr Farmer in 1996, seeking to disguise the essentially federal nature of the Union.

Nor is it helped by Eurosceptics irresponsibly and dishonestly peddling a low-key type of membership which is not and never will be on offer.

Yours faithfully,
J. A. DAVIS,
54 Woodlands Road,
Bookham, Surrey.
May 20.

Gambaccini's fall

From Mr Stephen Pollock-Hill

Sir, One vital ingredient sets Radio 3 apart from all the other radio programmes ("Gambaccini falls victim to Middle England", May 20). It is an island of quiet stillness amongst a harsh cacophony of sound on the airwaves. Just tuning in has a calming influence, especially on the listener in a car. It is also a refuge from the commercial world of jingles and commercial breaks.

The programme makers and the controller should not be overconcerned by audience ratings: popular does not mean best. Let them instead concentrate on sounds and voices that thrill and delight. Let us have more announcers and readers with splendid voices, modulated tones and good enunciation: a tribute to our beautiful language, and the finest music available.

Excellence and high quality do have a price — usually that of popularity.

Yours faithfully,
STEPHEN POLLOCK-HILL,
Hawthornwood,
Knebworth, Hertfordshire.
May 21.

Frogspawn blight

From Mr Peter Dawes

Sir, During recent walks around the West Highlands I have come across many sizeable deposits of frogspawn. However, almost invariably, the spawn has been white and opaque rather than colourless and clear as healthy examples usually are. Signs of development of the "eggs" into tadpoles have been absent in almost all the pools I have seen this year.

Locals suggest that the cause may be the late and cold spring, but up around 1,500 to 2,000ft at this time of the year it is often quite cold, so is this the real explanation?

Yours faithfully,
PETER DAWES,
Torwood, Watson Street,
Banchory, Kincardineshire.
May 20.

Letters to the Editor should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number — 0171-782 5046.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone 0171-782 5000

مكتبة من الأصل

Why Nato must enlarge eastwards

From Dr Jonathan Eyal

Sir, Your correspondents' appeals against Nato's enlargement further east (letters, May 16, 23) raise serious questions about Europe's security, but provide no persuasive answers. If anyone interprets of various NATO treaty provisions are set aside, their argument seems both simple and fundamentally fallacious: that instead of enlargement on the Continent, the West has the option of keeping the old divisions in place.

Europe, however, is not faced with an array of good and bad alternatives but rather with a set of difficult choices, all of which carry risks: the real task is to opt for a security arrangement which limits these risks and spreads a maximum of stability. Standing still by keeping either Nato or the European Union in its present make-up is not an option, and the alternatives currently touted amount to little more than abdication of responsibility.

If Central Europe does not have any security problem, what are the security concerns that keep Western countries in the Alliance and persuade the US to remain its largest single contributor? And if the Central Europeans are considered incapable of contributing to the security of the North Atlantic area, then what about Luxembourg, Belgium or Denmark, to name but three small Nato member states?

The hope that a new security organisation could be created to include all European countries and Russia is not particularly original. One such structure already exists: the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe. Nobody in the West takes the OSCE seriously, for reasons that the Central Europeans know very well. Trying to fit a country like Russia into a security structure which is both meaningful and all-embracing is like attempting to squeeze an elephant into a bath tub: the elephant will not get a good swim, and not much will remain of the bath tub either.

Yours faithfully,
JONATHAN EYAL
(Director of Studies),
Royal United Services Institute
for Defence Studies,
Whitehall, SW1A 2ET.
May 25.

Higher education inquiry 'absurd'

From the Chairman of the Council for Academic Autonomy

Sir, Like Lord Dahrendorf (letter, May 22), I welcomed the setting up of the 17-strong committee of inquiry into higher education under Sir Roy Dearing. But it is not only, as he points out, that the persons chosen apparently include no one from the humanities and social sciences: they also seem to include no one with current involvement and experience in teaching ordinary students in any non-elite university.

Yet it is the wholly welcome entry of many thousands more students into higher education which is the main factor which has led to the setting up of the inquiry.

From the university side, the committee represents elite, top-down management and, from outside, various consumers of the currently fashionable "training", "information" or "skills" which are supposed to be the product.

Of course the finance and management of higher education is a major issue, as is the usefulness and applicability of what is taught in universities. But the exclusion of anyone who actually now teaches students is absurd, not just because it is a further blow to the morale of those who have this responsibility, but because it will help to shield the committee from any real understanding of the object of its deliberations.

We have a right to expect something better than this, on a matter which is so important for the creation of an educated, democratic society.

Yours sincerely,
F. G. B. MILLAR, Chairman,
Council for Academic Autonomy,
Brasenose College, Oxford.
May 23.

University entry

From the Chief Executive of UCAS

Sir, I am concerned that your readers will draw the wrong conclusions from your listing of "entry grades" in the 1996 league table of universities (May 17). Your source of information was the grades required for admission as indicated in my organisation's publication *University & College Entrance*.

The conclusions which you draw from that information are misleading because

1. Only 65 per cent of home students admitted to higher education institutions in 1995 offered A levels as their main qualification, so that your table has ignored 35 per cent of entrants.

2. The data in *University & College Entrance* set out the A-level grades which are likely to be asked of applicants but do not reflect the actual grades on entry. For example, it is usual for lower grades to be accepted for those admitted in the clearing process which matches unsuccessful applicants to vacancies.

3. Since the A-level grades required for entry reflect demand for courses rather than the quality of students, it follows that the average A-level grades asked by institutions reflect the subject-mix in them. For example, institutions offering medicine (average entry score 27.4) or classics (23.3) or law (22) are likely to score higher than those specialising, for example, in teacher training (14).

Yours faithfully,
M. A. HIGGINS,
Chief Executive,
Universities and Colleges
Admissions Service,
Fulton House, Jessop Avenue,
Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.
May 21.

Express mail

From Mr John de Havilland

Sir, Exactly 200 years ago to the very day, my g-g-g-grandfather posted from Guernsey some drafts for the credit of his account in London. He received confirmation by post from his bankers 92 hours later, and endorsed his letter book to the effect that he thought this was good going for the Guernsey Post Office, established two years earlier.

The route to Guernsey Mail followed was to Weymouth, a crossing of some 80 miles, and from there 130 miles by coach to London. Doubtless the bank moved with great speed, but there was then, of course, the return journey.

I wonder if the time taken for this sort of transaction is any faster today.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN de HAVILLAND,
Cottisloe Lodge, Bisley, Surrey.
May 22.

Blooming cheek

From Mrs Barbara Lyndon Skeggs

Sir, Miss Boothroyd's beautiful new rose "Madam Speaker" (Court page, May 17) is described as "always nicely perfumed" — and no doubt she is delighted.

My mother was equally flattered by having an orchid named after her until she read the description, "this beautiful flower with a mauve spotted face and a yellow hairy quivering lip".

My mother at 98 still blooms, the orchid alas does

LADY MARGARET DOUGLAS-HOME

Lady Mary Margaret Douglas-Home, GM, matriarch and patron of the arts, died on May 26 aged 89. She was born on July 4, 1905.

A LIVELY GERING presence from an Edwardian age, Lady Margaret Douglas-Home, the youngest child of the 6th Earl Spencer, bore sparkling witness to an era gone by. Its memories were indelibly printed, she said, always vivid, even to the texture of the threadbare carpet on the corridor leading out to the shelving rooves of Althorp, her family home. She remembered the coronation of George V, the acting of the great Sarah Bernhardt — "for me at that moment her voice filled the world" — and the time that her father sat for a portrait by Sargent. Her memoir, *A Spencer Childhood* (1994), is a nostalgic account of a stately country-house life which was to dissolve and vanish forever with the onset of the First World War.

Yet Lady Margaret was far from a recluse trapped within dusty memories of grandeur. In a life which spanned five Earls Spencers at Althorp, she remained keenly alert to the changing times. She was the great aunt of the Princess of Wales, the widow of Alec Douglas-Home's brother Henry and the mother of the late Charles Douglas-Home, the former Editor of *The Times*. She remained a charismatic and indomitably optimistic figure, though her life was scarred by the tragic early death of her two sons. Her mischievous wit was alarmingly reminiscent of Lady Bracknell, but she never lost touch with the world of the young. On occasion, however, she would confuse their modern world with the past she had known. When her grandson's wife told her that she sold jewellery for a living, she replied with characteristic concern, "Oh, you poor thing. I once had to sell some jewellery too."

Lady Margaret Spencer, as she was before she married, was the third daughter of "Bobby", 6th Earl Spencer, Lord Chamberlain to Edward VII and George V. She had three brothers of whom Jack, 7th Earl Spencer, was grandfather of the Princess of Wales. Her two older sisters, Lady Delia Peel and Lavinia Lady Annaly, were both childhood friends and extra ladies-in-waiting to the Queen Mother.

But by the time Lady Margaret was born her brothers and sisters had left the "noble uniformed pile" of Althorp. Nor did she ever know her mother, the Honourable Margaret Baring, daughter of the first Baron Revelstoke, who died giving birth to her.

Perhaps Earl Spencer could never forgive his daughter for being the unwitting cause of his beloved wife's death. Lady Margaret lived a solitary childhood, trained not to grieve in her father's way. The only time she dined with him alone was in the last few months of his life when, sitting together at an uncomfortable card table, he gave her a detailed account of the political world of the 19th century.

It was the small army of Althorp servants which formed her family — Tom Irons, shiny with coal dust, round Mrs Winn in the kitchen and the red-headed farm labourers whose appearances were strikingly similar to the sitters in her family portraits. For years after she left Althorp her nanny would send her the local paper so that she could keep up with the gossip.

Lady Margaret's earliest memory was of attending the Coronation of King George V when she was nearly four. Mightily pleased with her first pair of stockings, she thrust a leg out of the stands to show them off to her neighbour, only to find she could not squeeze it back in again. Just then her father, as Lord Chamberlain, passed



by in a golden coach. He was "wilted visibly," she said, but when he caught sight of his daughter the "wilt" turned to horror.

However, on the whole the pattern of her life remained undeviating from year to year. A spell at Althorp was followed by a stay at Spencer House near London's Green Park and an annual summer visit to Norfolk. In London she discovered the love of music — inherited perhaps from her mother who had been a competent violinist — which was to remain with her throughout her life. Every Sunday, accompanied by the schoolroom maid, she would clamber onto the blustery upper deck of the number No 9 bus (the Underground was banned on account of dangerous germs) and make her way to the Albert Hall where she would listen to the heady popular classics of her days. Sometimes her Baring relations would also come to visit and, clustered out of earshot behind the green baize door, they would scrap out sonatas together.

Left to her own devices Lady Margaret would play on her pogo stick — one of the first batch at Hamleys — bouncing and crashing her way around Spencer House. But if she took it out onto the street she would always have to wear her hat with its detested elastic under her chin. Standards were strict, and even on her annual visit to the drizzling English coast she would never be allowed to divest herself of her long woolen socks.

At Althorp the chiming of the stable clock marked out a life of quiet order, but there were minor privileges to lighten the routine. She could stay up later than usual for family prayers when all the staff mustered in the chapel. But for months on end she would have little companionship. Her time passed by, the end of each day marked by Fred — with his pockets full of acid drops — lowering the pocket of his fangs — and the end of each week by a dose of syrup of figs administered by the shirt-sleeved butler. The Pytchley hounds were kennelled there during the hunt-

ing season, in the winter there was skating on the oval pond and in summer the smell of jam simmering in the still room pervaded even the bedrooms of the furthest wing.

Lessons were given by an elderly governess, Miss Wells, who had taught all the family. Lady Margaret was wildly envious of her London cousins who went to school. But for a while she attended Northampton Secondary Girls School — on Tuesdays only — allowed the thrilling independence of bicycling to the station.

The First World War remained only a hazy memory for Lady Margaret, except for the dread that she felt when accompanying her father, white-faced, to the station to bid goodbye to the estate men. They were her friends — the gardeners who had broken the seal with her, the grooms who had concealed the fact that they still held the leading rein when she was frightened. Later their commemorative gravestones would be put up on the garden wall.

The house staff was halved during the war and, with no schoolroom maid, Margaret was sent to join the Girl Guides to learn the skills of darning and knitting, bathing babies and dancing the hornpipe. But in 1922 her father died and her brother Jack took over Althorp. No one seemed quite to know what to do with her, she said, so she was dispatched to Paris where she studied French literature and music. It was with some reluctance that she returned after nearly three years to Spencer House ready for her coming out ball with a dress from Molyneux that cost £15. The whole evening was glittering, she later recalled, except perhaps for the Duchess of Portland's car which, she heard a footman observe, had not been polished for quite some time.

Her coming out was followed by the hectic waltz through the season, customary at that time. She stayed for a while in South Africa as lady-in-waiting to Princess Alice. She studied music in Vienna — a period from

1923 to 1926.

WHENEVER I walk down the street," Gerardo Rueda once told a bemused interviewer, "and see a dustbin filled with what people call rubbish, I am startled. For I have found there things to use in my art. With a sumptuous cardboard carton one can make a sumptuous picture."

If the composed humour of those words conveys something of the serenity of Rueda — among the most important as well as the most undervalued of post Civil War Spanish

artists — the reference to "sumptuous cardboard" tells also of his sense of artistic medium and dimension.

Soft of voice and economical of gesture, Rueda was one of the earliest artists in Spain to venture into pure abstraction, breaking with the received Surrealist and Expressionist wisdom of his time. Although he studied Law at university, and not without success, he was rescued from a life in robes and chambers by the call of the canvas. His first works, which date from 1942, were small, almost miniature, geometrical landscapes. That style, which the art critic Francisco Calvo Serraller has described as "analytical and normative", was to remain with him for the rest of his life.

Affected at various times by

the Cubist (whose works he much time copying into a notebook as a young man), Paul Klee, Giorgio Morandi and Juan Gris, Rueda was perhaps most influenced by Nicolas de Staél, whose ochre and grey tones he found particularly convincing.

But his earliest artistic success was derived from a series of silk collages in which the medium was deliberately rumpled to create relief and three-dimensionality. His first exhibition, "Collages and Abstract Drawings", was held in 1954, and many of these early collages form part of an anthological exhibition of his works now on display in Valencia's Institute of Modern Art. In 1960 he participated in the Venice Biennale, an achievement of which he re-

GERARDO RUEDA

mained extremely, and endearingly, proud to the last. Rueda's name will always be linked with that sometimes perverse concept, "modern art", particularly in its abstract manifestation. Spanish artists and art will ever acknowledge with gratitude his role in the founding in 1966, in Cuenca — along with the painters Fernando Zóbel and Gustavo Torner — of the Museo Español de Arte Abstracto, the first of its kind in the whole of Europe. Asked to evaluate Rueda on the day he died, Torner, the only survivor of that Cuena trio, declared emotionally that "he was one of the great artists that the plastic arts have known this century".

The effect of their new museum of abstract art on

Spanish artists at the time was electric, even subversive. The Franciscan establishment was still then in the thrall of the classical and the folkloric, and the country had only very limited contact with the "vanguard". As well as that of the museum, Rueda's personal influence can be detected in an entire generation of Spanish abstract artists, including Gerardo Delgado, Elena Asins, José María Yturralde, Jordi Teixidor, Miguel Ángel Campaño and Juan Antonio Aguirre.

Rueda was also a Spanish Royal Academician — a member of the Academia de Bellas Artes de San Fernando — and was due to give an important lecture there at the end of this month on "Art and the Culture of Reference". When asked by



University news

St Andrews
Honorary degrees will be awarded by the University of St Andrews to the following in June:

Timothy Peter Flint Clifford, Director, National Galleries of Scotland — LL.D (Doctor of Laws). David John Moore Cornwell (John le Carré), writer — D.Litt (Doctor of Letters).

Sir John Olav Kerr, Ambassador to the United States of America — LL.D (Doctor of Laws).

Dr Honour Suzanne Norwood, President, Mental Health Review Tribunal, and retired resident judge, Middlesex Crown Court — LL.D (Doctor of Laws).

Francesco Scrosati, Libero Docenza, professor of Electrochemistry, Università degli studi di Roma "La Sapienza" — D.Sc (Doctor of Science).

Dr Iman Mikhail-Ashrafi, Professor of English Literature, Birzeit University — LL.D (Doctor of Laws).

Dr Ian Wallace, formerly an affiliated research scholar at Cambridge University, has been appointed in a post in the School of Philosophical and Anthropological Studies in the subject area of the History of Medicine. The post, at lectureship level, arose from a joint initiative by Queen's and the Wellcome Trust and is known as a Wellcome Award.

The funding is for studies in the university's Faculties of Agriculture and Food Science, Arts, Economics and Social Sciences, Education, En-

gineering, Law, Medicine and Science. The university's Health and Care Research Unit and its Research Management Unit have also been awarded to the university's environmental research initiative, the QUESTOR Centre. The grants to the centre include just over £2.7 million from the European Regional Development Fund, £1.5 million from the European Commission technology and demonstration technology, and more than £1 million from the International Fund for Ireland for the development of a technology transfer programme in a small and medium-sized enterprises.

Among other projects supported by the Research Fund are Dr Philip O'Neill of the Health and Health Care Research Unit on health-related knowledge and perceptions of the people of Belfast, which has received £12,000 from the Eastern Health and Social Services Board.

The following honorary titles have been conferred:

Honorary Professor in the School of Education: Ian Wallace, formerly

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD

The man who made the Labour Party, retires from office simultaneously with the man who, more than any other, has remade the Conservative Party. It is not without significance that Mr. RAMSAY MACDONALD and Mr. BALDWIN both started their careers at the opposite extremes of politics, should have ended it as colleagues and sincere collaborators in the same Government; for in deviating from the pursuit of peace and of improvement in the conditions of the people is liable to lead to the same spot from whatever point it may start.

MR. MACDONALD's well-known reluctance to accept a title renders any formal recognition of his great services difficult — how much simpler it would become if a system of life peerages were to make the House of Lords the natural destination of all elder statesmen! — but there can be no doubt that HIS MAJESTY took the occasion of yesterday's audience to express the gratitude of the whole nation for all that he has done.

He will go down to history, not only as the first Labour Prime Minister in Great Britain — a position which his personality won for him within six years of a time when he was practically a political outcast — but also as the first Prime Minister in a National Government; and his career has been marked by an

ON THIS DAY

May 28, 1937

Ramsay MacDonald (1866-1937), born in a two-roomed "but and ben" at Lossiemouth, Grampian, was prime minister 1924, 1929-31 and, of the National Government, 1931-35.

unusual number of dramatic reversals of fortune. The early years of grinding poverty in London, the long struggle to build up an independent Labour Party, the achievement of leadership just before the outbreak of the War, the speech against the War which turned him in a moment from a political leader into a political pariah, the long complaint in the wilderness, enduring without complaint, the swift recovery of leadership and the first triumphant entry into office in 1924, the collapse in the same year and the five years' further waiting until fortune smiled again in 1929, the vain struggles with a difficult team

and with difficult events until 1931, the final great decision to cut loose from the workers and to form a National Government — these are the salient features of a story full of high lights and of dark shadows, but notable throughout for a courageous readiness to face unpopularity for the sake of the causes which he believed to be right. During the years since 1931 he has had to face the unforgiving rancour of those who had not the courage to follow him in that year. That has necessarily been a bitter experience to a man of sensitive temperament; but he has faced sneers and insults with unabated courage, and nothing could have been finer than the way in which he insisted upon facing the instigators and dupes of this rancour at Seaford in the election of 1935.

This courage in the face of the abuse of the uncomplaining has not been in vain. MR. MACDONALD took with him in 1931 only a small band of adherents, but they have contributed much to the spirit and to the success of the National Government. There have been increasing signs recently that they are attracting a demand from that section of the public whose natural tendency in former times would have been to support a Labour Party, but who to-day seek for something more coherent and progressive than the official Labour Party...

LORD LUKE

Ian Lawson Johnston, 2nd Lord Luke, KCVO, businessman, died on May 25 aged 90. He was born on June 7, 1905.

LORD Luke was chairman of Bovril, the company which his grandfather had founded in the last century, from 1943 until 1970. But he had too many other interests — social, philanthropic, business and sporting — to be easily categorised. During the 1950s he was best known to the public as the president of the Advertising Association. Hunting men, however, spoke of him as the sometime Master of the Oakley Hunt; and agriculturists regarded him as a cattle breeder and Argentine *estanciero*. Sportsmen knew him as the British representative, for many years, on the International Olympic Committee.

Ian St John Lawson Johnston was the son of the first Lord Luke, the industrialist and philanthropist. His father's title alluded to St Luke's patronage of hospitals, in which the family took a special interest. Ian was brought up with his five siblings in the family's Bedfordshire home village of Pavenham and in London. Ian's mother Laura was the daughter of the 16th Baron St John of Bletsoe and was an invaluable helpmate to her husband. In the family's drawing room in Portman Square, she would stage lively debates on religious or charitable topics, or she might invite 200 guests at a time to listen to the memoirs of some explorer or author.

Ian was imbued from childhood with a strong sense of public service, and of the necessity to live an active, all-round life. He went to Eton, where he was a fast half-miler and a strong oarsman, and to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he read History. He then joined the family company of Bovril, which had been founded by his grandfather John Lawson Johnston. He learned all about the business interests, particularly at the House of Lords and carving out an influential role for himself on the public stage. He served as president of the London Chamber of Commerce during the early 1950s, and in 1955 started a three-year term as chairman of the Advertising Association. His father, the first baron, had been one of the early experts in advertising and Luke, building on this early exposure to the business, became an eloquent representative of the industry with the public and with ministers.

His sporting interests took up more time during the 1950s. He was chairman of the National Playing Fields Association for a quarter of a century from 1950. He had joined the association during a period when an appalling number of children were being killed on the streets every year, for want of having nowhere better to play their games. It was by this means that he came to know the Duke of Edinburgh (who became godfather to his son Philip).

In 1951 Luke joined the IOC, and he remained on the Olympic Committee until 1988. There he was instrumental in bringing the whole movement of the Games up to date, a goal which he tried to achieve without sacrificing the underlying spirit of the event. He added his commercial expertise and weight to the IOC's finance committee in particular. On the debate about the amateur status of competitors, which raged fiercely during his time at the IOC, Luke took the line that he would prefer to see the amateur tradition con-

tinue. But when he saw that the need for reform was overwhelming, he added his reasonable voice to the side of change.

Of the numerous other businesses on whose boards he sat, special mention must be made of his chairmanship of Electrolux, 1963-68; and his directorships of Lloyds Bank and of IBM, during the latter's early days of expansion. He was appointed KCVO in 1976.

Luke's sense of public duty stemmed from sincerely held religious beliefs. His deep singing voice could often be heard swelling the congregation at All Saints in Odell, and sometimes at the lectern and the pulpit. He was a traditionalist by inclination, but he tried to keep an open mind to the more radical beliefs of others. He was pleased to offer hospitality to Billy Graham when the evangelical preacher was visiting Britain in 1964.

Luke was devoted to his family. Whenever he could, he returned from his meetings in London to spend the evenings at his home at Odell, not far from Pavenham, which had splendid views overlooking the valley of the River Ouse. In 1932 he had married Barbara, daughter of Sir FitzRoy Hamilton Anstruther-Gough-Calthorpe. She was immensely supportive of everything he undertook, and as well as bringing up their five children, liked to personally chauffeur her husband between meetings, home and the railway station.

Within the county, Luke served as a JP, County Councillor and Deputy Lieutenant. He remained in reasonably good health until just after his 90th birthday. The last of his responsibilities which he relinquished — and then only reluctantly because of his age — were those for the Royal British Legion, and for the Drapers' Company of which he had been master in the early 1960s.

He is survived by his wife, and by one daughter and four sons, the elder of whom, Arthur Lawson Johnston, succeeds him to the barony.

friends a few days ago about the contents of this lecture, he replied simply that he "had not yet written it". There can be no doubt, however, that he would have referred to what he described as the "great sin" of contemporary Spanish artists — "laziness".

An exhibition of Rueda's works, entitled *Trayectos* (or "journeys"), is at present touring various museums of modern art in Latin America, to which the artist himself was party, to mount a series of exhibitions of his works in the United States. But Rueda suffered the first of several unexpected black-outs earlier this month and, on May 20, went into a coma from which he never emerged.

He never married.

and with difficult events until 1931, the final great decision to cut loose from the workers and to form a National Government — these are the salient features of a story full of high lights and of dark shadows, but notable throughout for a courageous readiness to face unpopularity for the sake of the causes which he believed to be right. During the years since 1931 he has had to face the unforgiving rancour of those who had not the courage to follow him in that year. That has necessarily been a bitter experience to a man of sensitive temperament; but he has faced sneers and insults with unabated courage, and nothing could have been finer than the way in which he insisted upon facing the instigators and dupes of this rancour at Seaford in the election of 1935.

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NEWS

Huge rise in under-12 expulsions

■ Growing violence among young children has led to a fourfold increase in the number of pupils expelled from primary schools since the start of the decade. Many schools say that disruptive children as young as six are making it impossible for classmates to learn.

Statistics collected for the Education Department show that 1,445 children under the age of 12 were expelled in 1994-95, compared with 378 four years earlier. **Pages 1, 17**

Moves to calm baby milk anxiety

■ Thousands of anxious parents telephoned leading baby milk manufacturers demanding to know if their products were safe. At the same time, government ministers and scientists tried to calm concern over the effects of packaged milk on the fertility of boys. **Pages 1, 16**

Monks break habit

The modern scourges of oil pollution and "mad cow" disease have persuaded 16 Cistercian monks to break their silence and make a direct television appeal for tourists to visit their island home and help them to avoid economic disaster. **Page 1**

Aid worker murdered

A British aid worker has been killed in Kenya in the latest of a series of gang attacks aimed at expatriates and their expensive cars. **Page 1**

MPs' pay plea

Senior MPs are campaigning to secure bigger pay-offs for more than 100 backbenchers and ministers expected to lose their seats or retire at the general election. **The Senior Salaries Review Body** is expected to urge broad changes to MPs' remuneration. **Page 2**

Holiday girl saved

A British girl who collapsed while on holiday was recovering in a Florida hospital after a life-saving operation by a heart surgeon who waived his normally substantial fee. **Page 3**

Hardy windfall

Sixty-eight years after Thomas Hardy's death, an octogenarian family servant he never met is set to earn a five-figure windfall from a rush of films inspired by the popularity of recent costume dramas. **Page 5**

Sinn Fein under fire

A leading member of the SDLP launched a scathing attack on Sinn Fein ahead of Thursday's peace forum elections in Northern Ireland, accusing the party of being a "sectarian and fascist organisation". **Page 6**

CS spray success

Police are using CS sprays an average of three times a day, according to initial results from 16 forces engaged in field trials, and the sprays may soon be standard equipment for beat officers. **Page 8**

Chechenia peace deal

President Yeltsin concluded an historic peace agreement with his former Chechen rebel opponents, with the two sides pledging to halt all hostilities permanently from June 1. **Page 21**

India about-turn

India's Hindu nationalist Government, barely two weeks old, looks certain to be toppled today. Power is likely to shift to H.D. Deve Gowda, who speaks hardly a word of Hindi, making him incomprehensible to the vast majority of Indians. **Page 10**

Trade curbs attacked

Malcolm Rifkind hit out on the eve of his Washington visit at American moves to impose sanctions on foreign companies doing business with Cuba, Iran and Libya. **Page 11**

Book gets to root of Franco's pain

■ General Franco's stern conservatism and crotchety temper should be attributed largely to bad teeth, according to an unusual biography. The lavishly illustrated book, called *Los Dientes de Franco* (Franco's Teeth), reveals that he suffered throughout adulthood from caries, periodontitis, abscesses and fungus of the palate. **Page 9**



Harry Goode has put cows to work as advertising hoardings to try to ease the financial effect of the BSE scare. Eight of his herd are wearing plastic coats with adverts for products including ice cream. Mr Goode, of Solihull, grazes the herd beside the M42

SPORTS

Cricket: A century by Alastair Brown helped England to a four-wicket triumph in the third one-day international against India, and the series is tied in the series. **Page 21**

Football: Peter Beardsley has been dropped from England's squad for the European championship finals. Leicester have won promotion to the Premiership by beating Crystal Palace 2-1 at Wembley in the first division play-off. **Page 23**

Golf: Costantino Rocca, of Italy, won the Volvo PGA Championship by two strokes from Nick Faldo and Paul Lawrie with a three-under-par final round. **Page 23**

Tennis: Pete Sampras, the No 1 seed, and Andre Agassi reached the second round of the men's singles at the French Open. **Page 25**

BUSINESS

Falling behind: Britain will fail to meet targets for higher-education standards, which are vital for business and economic competitiveness, according to a study to be published this week. **Page 40**

A firm of their own: More than 200 former British Gas service engineers will today become owners of their own company, bought from their former employer, which will handle industrial and commercial contracts. **Page 40**

Pleasing profits: Carlton Communications is expected to produce healthy first-half figures, boosted by its video and sound production operations. A leap in profits is expected at United Utilities later in a week, which will see profits grow at Anglian Water. **Page 37**

Forgotten artist: The crisp and decisive draughtsmanship of Renato Guttuso is revealed in a retrospective at the Whitechapel Gallery which resurrects the Italian's reputation. **Page 12**

Good drama: Peter Hall's production of *Julius Caesar* for the RSC arrives at the Barbican in a production that features fine performances by Christopher Benjamin and John Nettles. **Page 13**

Familiar faces: The pop veterans Judith Durham and Neil Diamond give gigs to the faithful in London. **Page 13**

ARTS

Fine art: The Tate Gallery unveils a choice loan exhibition — gems from the Froehlich Foundation's superb collection of contemporary art. **Page 12**

Begging letters: After the joy of winning the National Lottery comes the darker side: the lucky few have to learn how to cope with begging letters. **Page 15**

FEATURES

BODY LANGUAGE: Twenty years on: Jon Swain tells how his memories of being a war correspondent in Indo-China are mingled with those of falling in love. **Page 14**

Grounded: An ear infection can spread because of pressure changes when flying. Dr Thomas Stuttaford explains how to cure the problem. **Page 14**

LAW: Villain of the piece? John Hayes, outgoing secretary-general of the Law Society, talks about his time in office and the discontent among solicitors that has been bred by the recession. **Page 29**

Lack of justice: Will extradition be clarified by the new European Union treaty? **Page 31**

THE PAPER

For the first time since the Liberation, a French Government is courageously attacking the mythology of the public debt... The bills and the pain are heavy, but they are the consequence of a reappraisal that has been delayed for too long. We are in 1789. **Le Figaro**



TOMORROW

IN THE TIMES

FASHION: The chino comes of age: why the likes of Levi's Dockers, left, are back at the forefront of fashion.

INTERFACE: CD-Rom offer, and your chance to win a multimedia PC

LIBBY PURVES

The male appetite for handling guns is so strong that the gun lobby will fight hard and dirty to stay in existence, whatever Lord Cullen says after his inquiry into the Dunblane tragedy. Moreover, if it feels that too much has been taken away, the hobby-guns will not be all given up obediently, but will go underground. **Page 16**

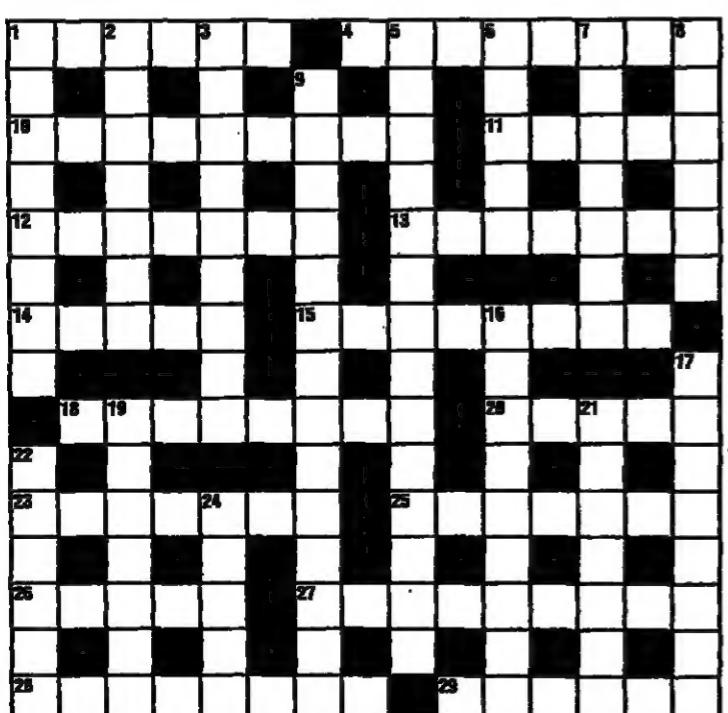
ROGER SCRUTON

The Labour Party's proposals to reform the House of Lords run counter to the whole spirit of constitutional government. They are an attempt by the intelligentsia to achieve, in one rapid measure, what our constitution has until now withheld from them: the power to dictate to those who do not share their opinions. **Page 16**

Lady Margaret Douglas-Hamilton: musician and patron of the arts; **Lord Luke:** businessman and philanthropist; **Gerardo Rueda:** Spanish abstract painter and sculptor. **Page 17**

The Archbishop of Westminster on the Family Law Bill: Dr Jonathan Eyal on why Central Europe must be allowed into Nato; limitations of Dearing inquiry into higher education. **Page 17**

THE TIMES CROSSWORD NO 20,179



ACROSS

1 Foolish person who may pop out for an hour (6).
 4 Taken for granted (8).
 10 Make actor leap about in Shakespearian role (9).
 11 Ideal leader for daily paper (5).
 12 Business needs a new angle in freeze (7).
 13 Scales for ten less in exchange (7).
 14 Balls some fielders haven't caught (5).
 15 Fool's speech in production of Lear (8).
 16 Joint description of Eve's origin (5,3).
 20 Snail that goes round and round and up and down (5).
 23 We stop dancing after a sort of square dance (3-4).
 25 Girl is able to recall where dates can be found (7).

Solution to Puzzle No 20,178

ARCHDUKE CARBON
SON OF WAU
REGISTER MAGNUM
UEAPRSDS
PANIC TOOTHPICK
TCJUTU
GOVERNMENTAL
OARP D G I L
MISADVENTURE
IBAHEAF
SPECTACLE G R U E L
S O E B I N O
INTAKE REPORTER
O Y N T U I
NESTOR O D Y S S E A N

26 There's nothing sour in this scent (5).
 27 Robin's left-wing, Bert's a revolutionary (9).
 28 Passages showing bands without style (8).
 29 Landlord offers reductions to men without any commission (6).

30 Two birds seen in early part of the day (8).
 31 Is inclined to enter the church, subject to purification (7).
 32 Prospero's perverted tyrant (9).
 33 Home fixtures exhausting directors (8,6).
 34 Try to get out of business that moves between Asian banks (5).
 35 Climbing frame put in nursery, perhaps (7).
 36 Clear half the street (6).
 37 Hot stuff (6,8).
 38 Insects with wings of short span (9).
 39 Someone must be willing to appoint him (8).
 40 He makes a personal example of one (7).
 41 Transport taken from Queensland, Australia (7).
 42 Severe, in a way, on offence — not the first (6).
 43 Cast worth putting into new production (5).

Times Two Crossword, page 40

THE CROSSROADS

For the latest regional by region forecast, 24 hours in advance, call 0891 500 500 followed by the appropriate code:
 Greater London... 701
 Kent, Surrey, Sussex... 702
 Dorset, Hampshire & IOW... 703
 Devon & Cornwall... 704
 West Midlands & Shropshire, Hereford & Worcester... 705
 Wales... 706
 Central Midlands... 707
 East Midlands... 708
 Lincoln & Humberside... 709
 Dyfed & Pembrokeshire... 710
 Gwent & Cardiff... 711
 W. S. Yorks & Derbyshire... 712
 N. E. England... 713
 Cumbria & Lake District... 714
 W. Central Scotland... 715
 Edin & Fife, Lothian & Borders... 716
 E. Central Scotland, Grampian & the Highlands... 717
 N.W. Scotland... 718
 Caithness, Orkney & Shetland... 719
 N. Ireland... 720

Weatherfax is charged at 38p per minute (cheap rate) and 49p per minute at all other times.

WEATHER & LOWEST

Yesterday: High day temps: Torquay, Devon, and Cardiff, 19.6 (68); lowest day max: Sella Ness, 10.2 (52); highest rainfall: Llanelli, Wales, 1.01m; highest sunshine: Tintagel, Cornwall, 11hr.

FORECAST

■ General: Rainy spells in most places.
 Eastern parts of England will start dry and bright but rain over west Wales will spread across all areas by mid-afternoon. In the north, some showers will be heavy while, in the south, it will turn drizzily later. It will become rather breezy, but temperatures will rise to normal values.
 Rain over Northern Ireland will spread across mainland Scotland by midday or so and to Shetland before tea-time. Some of the rain will be heavy in the north and west, while clearer showery weather may reach Scotland later in the evening. It will be windy for a time but temperatures should get up to normal everywhere.

■ London, SE, Cem, S England, Cheshire, Merseyside: Rain or drizzle from southwest. Hill and coastal fog later. Wind south or southwest becoming moderate or fresh, Max 16C (61F).

■ N Ireland: Rain or drizzle, with hill fog, perhaps a little clearer later. Wind south then southwest, fresh, but decreasing later. Max 15C (59F).

■ E Anglia, Midlands, E, NW, Cem, N, NE England, Lake District: Bright start but rain spreading from the south.

■ Outlook: Further rain or drizzle in the south, sunshine and showers in the north.

Changes to the chart below from noon: low A will remain static in position and pressure; low S will move east and fill; high T will drift east and decline.

AROUND BRITAIN YESTERDAY

24 hrs to 6pm: b=bright; c=cloudy; d=drizzle; e=drizzling; f=drift; g=fog; g=gale; h=high wind; i=sleet; j=snow; k=sun; l=thunder

Sun	Rain	Cloud	Wind	Pressure
701	702	703	704	705
706	707	708	709	710
711	712	713	714	715
716	717	718	719	720
721	722	723	724	725
726	727	728	729	730
731	732	733	734	735
736	737	738	739	740
741	742	743	744	745
746	747	748	749	750
751	752	753	754	755
756	757	758	759	760
761	762	763	764	765
766	767	768	769	770
771	772	773	774	775
776	777	778	779	780
781	782	783	784	785
786	787	788	789	790
791	792	793	794	795
796	797	798	799	800
801	802	803	804	805
806	807	808	809	810
811	812	813	814	815
816	817	818	819	820
821	822	823	824	825
826	827	828	829	